

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 55

JANUARY 15, 1930

No. 2

Buildings Number



THE FINANCING OF LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION
THROUGH BOND ISSUES

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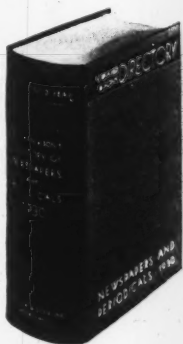
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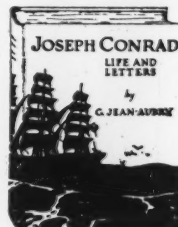
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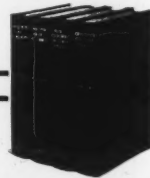
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* Beginning in this issue, and continuing in alternate issues in the future, will be found an index of articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy, and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those of *Cannons' Bibliography of Library Economy* to which this Department will make a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this Department of "Current Library Literature."

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~ JANUARY 15, 1930 ~

What the Flood Did for the West Hartford Library

By Dora Keen Handy

Librarian, West Hartford Public Library, Vermont

INTO OUR green and picturesque valley on Nov. 3, 1927, swept the flood waters of the little White River on their way to join those of the already choked streams emptying into the Connecticut. With two dams above the small village, and from nine to ten inches of rain falling on the steep slopes of our hillsides within thirty-six hours, it was small wonder that the village of West



The new West Hartford Library, with a capacity of 5000 books, erected after the 1927 flood swept away the old building

Hartford was one of the three or four points in the State of major damage. Every house on the river side of the main street was swept away, including the little old red brick school house of former days that had served for six years to house our free public library.

Not only was our building gone with all our books, catalogs and furniture, but even the land had been washed away. All that remained was

the attic gable, which had floated down river and anchored itself against a fine old brick mansion. But as I climbed over the wreckage only two weeks after the flood, a little girl asked when we would have a new library, and week after week messages came from homes telling of books taken out before the flood now being carefully stored away. Thanks to a good circulation, built

up by nine years of hard work, about 150 books were out at the time of the flood and were thus saved.

Within two weeks citizens of Hartford, Conn., bestirred themselves to send aid, and within a month the *Hartford Times* and Chamber of Commerce had jointly collected a fund of \$14,000 for the town of Hartford, Vt. Our village being small, and the only one in the town to suffer greatly, it occurred to Mrs. Guy Place that possibly some part of the relief funds could be spared for a new library. If

Extracts of a paper presented before the Vermont Library Association and awarded the second prize by *The Woman's Home Companion* for a paper covering the subject "Increasing the Usefulness of My Library."

this could be done, she said, she and her husband and brother would make a free gift of the land on which their home had stood as a site for the new building. By agreement with



The new West Hartford Library, costing about \$3,800, has plenty of light

the donors, \$5,000 was accordingly set aside for this purpose, and so well did the Committee in charge handle the funds that for this small sum West Hartford now has an adequate, comfortable, and attractive new library with a capacity of 5000 books. The half acre of ground was graded, the lawn seeded, and the building furnished all within the appropriation.

On Nov. 23, 1928, we moved into the new building, although its formal dedication was postponed until the following June. Second only to light and space in a library comes convenience of arrangement, warmth, and plumbing. Many libraries of larger size in our State do without plumbing altogether, because of the difficulty and expense of keeping water from freezing when the library is not used daily, but we had been without any conveniences for nine years, and by choosing a frame building we were able to afford water, a furnace, and a fireplace instead of a handsome monument without comfort. By placing the intake for our water in the cellar, with pipes underground, a small but constant-flow of water direct from a spring high above us was made to supply a washstand upstairs and also a lavatory near the furnace, in the center of the basement. One winter has proved this arrangement to be satisfactory, even at low temperatures with no fire. Indeed, the only criticisms of our building that we can make are trifling ones. Where before the flood we had only a small rented building that was crowded, dark, and uncomfortable, now we have our own building flooded with light, comfortable in all respects, well furnished and standing in a commanding position

in the best lot in the very center of the village.

As soon as rebuilding was announced, offerings of books poured in upon us, and long before work could be started on the new building our church basement was crowded with boxes of books. Boxes came from the Vermont Club of Hartford, Conn.; from the Waterbury, Conn., Women's Club; from H. W. Wilson Company, and some twenty other donors. Already 2500 have been cataloged and about 300 more newly arrived are awaiting the librarian's time. Only 90 of our nearly 3000 books have been purchased. The only real needs unprovided for by the many gifts were the lower grade children. In order to get the books most needed for them for the small sum of \$60, the *Graded Lists for Rural Libraries*, published by our Vermont Free Public Library Department, were carefully studied both for content and price, and finally an entire day was spent at Baker & Taylor's examining the books chosen for consideration. The result was to supplement what we already had, so that about twenty books were available for each grade. This list is kept checked for handy use both at school and at the library. Scribner's and Houghton having befriended us in the past, an appeal was made to them after the flood for a few damaged copies of books selected from the Graded Lists. In both cases not a few but the entire list was donated, and mostly undamaged books. Also, from Newark, N. J., and Montpelier, Vt., public libraries came many welcome discards.

The flood put West Hartford on the map when a front-page news item in the *New York*



Little children's books at left and main shelves in two alcoves at rear

Times told of Dartmouth students digging out our mud-filled cellars. Perhaps one of our readers will some time prove to us that our labors for West Hartford Library have not been in vain, and the seed so carefully sown and nurtured may grow into a sturdy oak.

The Financing of Library Construction Through Bond Issues

By Simeon E. Leland

Professor, Department of Economics, University of Chicago

THERE are several methods by which library construction can be financed by local governments: First, through the proceeds derived from the sale of bond issues; second, through the revenues collected from tax levies; third, through donations and gifts granted to governmental bodies. The alternative of donations and gifts is not a method exclusively within the province of governments, and may be more effectively carried on by voluntary cooperation without the aid of governmental machinery. Gifts, then, will not be further considered. Grants from one government to another are possible, but this method of financing library construction will not be considered here. Voluntary cooperation with citizens whereby groups erect library buildings in return for a rental charge, which also amortizes the original debt, is also a possibility.¹ The charges entailed by this method of financing differ but little from those involved in bond issues. There remain the two policies—loans or taxes—for primary consideration.

At the present time there appears to be little reason to question the appropriateness of bond issues for library construction. The propriety of constructing buildings by means of bond issues has been generally taken for granted. Buildings are fairly permanent investments; they enjoy long life, and in the case of library buildings, this life may be assumed to be quite long provided the initial construction has taken ample cognizance of future growth. The allowance for growth has in many cases been inadequate, but the structures have continued to serve their purpose, not as efficiently as they should, but sufficiently to prevent the entire abandonment of the structure. This longevity of life for library structures indicates a slow rate of depreciation and negligible obsolescence.

The public library building is a financial asset to the community and can be appropriately acquired by means of a loan. If the bond holders exact security, as in the field of private finance, the building can be mortgaged. This

provides the bond holders with a specific asset to claim in case of default in payments. The real security for the loan, however, rests in the willingness of the citizens to pay taxes to retire the debt. This willingness is increased both by the presence of a building in which citizens have pride and by the receipt of personal benefits which library service affords. If, however, the building becomes worthless through depreciation before the bonds are retired, that willingness is seldom found. It is axiomatic that bond issues should not have periods of maturity longer than the life of the assets acquired through the proceeds secured from their sale.

The periods for which library bonds are issued appear to be rather long. In England, bonds issued for the purchase of sites mature in from fifty to sixty years; those for buildings in about thirty years; while bonds issued for the purchase of books or furniture run for about ten years.² In Scotland the bond issues are matured in about twenty years.³ In the United States there is a wide variation in the periods for which bonds are issued.⁴ Some are callable at the end of one year, others do not mature for fifty years. The most common period of issue, however, appears to be from ten to twenty years. The bonds which run forty-nine and fifty years are concentrated largely in New York City. That period is certainly too long for the bonds of that city. However, the latest data available show no New York City bonds issued since 1909, and since that date a different fiscal policy may have obtained.

The analogy to private financial policies is often employed to justify public borrowing for building activities. It is pointed out that individuals properly borrow money to acquire homes, manufacturing and commercial properties, all of which are regarded as permanent investments of capital. The lenders, however, usually insist upon a margin of safety between the amount of the loan and the value of the mortgaged property; such a margin is seldom applied to public borrowing. The entire construction costs may appropriately be defrayed

¹For examples of this type of cooperation see *A Survey of Libraries in the United States*, pp. 118-19.

Extracts from paper read at conference of the Librarians of Large Public Libraries, Chicago.

²Brown, *Manual of Library Economy*, p. 49.

³*Ibid.*

⁴See Table.

by means of bond issues, the security for payment being provided in other ways. For example, designated sources of revenue may be segregated for the payment of interest and amortization charges; or these charges may be given a first lien upon general revenues; or contracts may be entered into for the purpose of binding future legislative bodies; or a State government may undertake the responsibility of guaranteeing the financial obligations of its political subdivisions.

In the case of libraries it is difficult to pledge specific sources of revenue for the payment of library debts. The independent income of libraries, apart from tax revenue, is generally limited to income from fines, endowments, gifts and a few miscellaneous charges. The financial prospect of fines is negligible.⁸ Library officials seek to avoid these penalties and regard them as a necessary evil rather than as a potential source of income. Gifts and the returns from endowments likewise can seldom be pledged to retire bond issues.⁹ A negligible income is also secured by some libraries in the form of rental charges. It is doubtful whether public libraries possess any adequate source of income save that from taxation (or special grants-in-aid) with which to defray the charges incident to the employment of bond issues. The propriety of employing bond issues for construction purposes depends, therefore, upon the ability of library officials to secure funds by taxation.

Library construction through bond issues is also given support by analogy with educational bond issues. If it is appropriate for school officials to issue bonds, it is also appropriate for library officials (or others acting for them) to issue bonds. The library without doubt is an important part of our educational system.¹⁰ Interest in the movement for adult education

should bring larger recognition to the place of the public library in that system.¹¹ Although the unity of purpose between libraries and school systems is recognized, libraries cannot justify bond issues merely because school boards have issued them.¹² Economically, the proper procedure might have been to defray the costs of school construction from current revenues. Bond issues for school buildings cannot be categorically denounced, but there are many instances where their use must be condemned.

Likewise the resort to theoretical analysis of the proper purposes for bond issues does not provide an entirely satisfactory answer to many of the questions involved. The legitimate uses of public credit extend (1) to covering deficits resulting from unforeseen emergencies; (2) to temporary borrowings in anticipation of revenues; (3) to financing certain governmental commercial enterprises; (4) to financing emergencies, such as wars, the costs of which cannot be met from taxation alone; and (5) to financing public works or projects which are socially advantageous, although they yield no direct financial returns.¹³ It is easy to justify bond issues for library construction under the last heading mentioned, but it appears very unwise to give an unqualified endorsement or a categorical denunciation of the issuance of bonds for library construction purposes. Individual cases call for special analysis to determine, on the basis of all available facts, whether or not bond issues are in the long run the wisest and most economical policy. In some cases it undoubtedly is best to issue bonds, in other instances there is a wiser course of action.

It appears, however, from an analysis of such data as are available that the majority of libraries, excluding those financed by gifts, have been constructed from the proceeds of bond issues. No statistics are available to show the exact amount of construction by one method or another, so that the data upon which this conclusion is based result from the patching together of scattered bits of information. The data needed for this comparison are the amount of library bonds issued in a single year and the amount of taxes spent in a single year for library construction.

The preference for bond issues over tax

⁸In Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1926 the fines were \$62,416 while the total receipts were \$953,398. Total income was \$103,387, exclusive of receipts from local taxation and an unexpended balance of \$108,530 carried over from the previous year. *Twenty-Ninth Annual Report of Brooklyn Public Library*, 1926, pp. 14, 51. In Los Angeles the total revenue of the public library, exclusive of taxes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, was \$84,521. Fines constituted \$58,327 of this sum. The total revenues from taxation were \$1,102,142. *Annual Report of the Comptroller, Los Angeles*, 1927, p. 63. In St. Louis for the fiscal year ending April 11, 1927, the fines were \$19,834. The total receipts from all sources were \$1,049,130. *Annual Report of St. Louis Public Library*, 1926-27, pp. 107-08. In Chicago the fines were \$94,362 in 1927; the total receipts were \$1,730,781. The fines are paid into the pension fund for library employees. *Fifty-Sixth Annual Report of the Chicago Public Library*, 1927, pp. 10, 13.

⁹The returns from endowments in the Buffalo, N. Y. Public Library amounted to \$7,581 in 1926 out of \$314,257 in total receipts. *Thirtieth Annual Report of Buffalo Public Library*, 1927, p. 27. In Pittsburgh in 1926 the receipts from endowments amounted to \$1,759, those from gifts to \$100. The total income from all sources was \$575,952. *Thirty-First Annual Report to the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh*, 1926, p. 50.

¹⁰Cf. Bostwick, *American Public Library*, p. 31. May also be viewed as part of a system of public recreation.

¹¹There is no limit to the concern of the free state in the education of its citizens. It is as much bound to provide libraries in which the adult may continue his studies as it is to maintain schools in which as a child he may begin them. Utley, *The Levy of Library Tribute*, in Bostwick, *Library and Society*, p. 249.

¹²Cf. Wheeler, *Factors of Economy in Branch Library Building and Maintenance*, *Libraries*, Vol. 32, No. 1, p. 2 (Jan. 1927).

¹³Cf. Lutz, *Public Finance*, pp. 519-22; Jensen, *Problems of Public Finance*, pp. 408-69; Seager, *Principles of Economics*, Rev. Ed., pp. 509-11; Fairchild, Furniss and Buck, *Elementary Economics*, Vol. II, pp. 354-56.

levies in the financing of libraries is easily explained. There is a prevalent belief that bond issues are used in order to spread the debt for construction activities over a period of years.¹¹ This course has the advantage of minimizing the amount of the initial outlay for construction purposes. It makes facilities currently available without antecedent years of saving or of curtailed enjoyment from other services. The facilities which are thus provided can be utilized while payment for them is being made. This, together with the lower initial outlay required, has made bond issues fairly popular with the citizenry, so that less resistance is offered to public building programs financed through bond issues than to proposals calling for increased tax levies.¹² Finally, bond issues have been employed in order to evade the effects of tax-rate limitation laws and laws for the apportionment of state taxes on the basis of local revenues or expenditures. The principal advantage of bond issues, however, is the facility with which such debts can be incurred.

The ease with which debts are accumulated is one of the principal disadvantages in the use of public credit. A bond issue becomes the first solution of every financial dilemma. It is the ready course to which resort may be had without calling for the necessity of an analysis of projected programs with their fiscal alternatives. The voters seldom scrutinize proposals for bond issues, so that many jurisdictions have been able to borrow beyond their capacities wisely to expend or easily to repay the funds voted upon them. It is only as tax rates have mounted or as corruption and waste have become conspicuous that the issuance of public credit has been curtailed.

The resort to bonds has perpetuated numerous inadequate revenue systems which have been unable to meet the mounting costs of government. Had public credit been more difficult to employ, the breakdown of these tax systems would have been more clearly revealed and their reform begun. On the other hand, the ability of governmental authorities to defray the costs of certain projects from the proceeds of bond issues has enabled them to use current revenues for purposes which otherwise would have been neglected or postponed. Frequently this policy has only produced extravagance or waste. Moreover, the employ-

ment of bond issues has been opposed because the postponement of debt payments has entailed interest charges and long-time administrative costs for handling various payments and funds. These costs cumulate perpetually if the loans are not retired, but the costs are offset by the increased value of the services so provided. Finally, the use of bond issues may so encroach upon the ordinary revenues of governmental bodies as to impair the performance of customary functions. The damage thus inflicted not only reduces the quality and efficiency of present services, but may also permanently damage the cause for which bonds are issued. This caution should not be neglected by library officials. Examples could be cited to show that the usefulness of some libraries has been greatly reduced because interest and amortization charges for construction bonds have taken too great a proportion of current revenues. In some cases from 25 to 50 per cent of the annual library income has been devoted to paying off building mortgages.¹³ A library can easily contract more debts than it can pay.

It is doubtful, as a general policy, whether bond issues should be resorted to if any considerable proportion of current income is required to pay interest and to amortize the construction debt. The writer is not qualified to state just what proportion of the current income of a library system should be devoted to building construction and what maximum should not be exceeded. The data are not available to show the relation between the carrying costs of library debts and other expenses incident to library management.¹⁴ Some of those in the field have stated, however, that one-fourth of the annual receipts is the maximum which should be devoted to debt payment.¹⁵ Certainly no library bonds should be issued if the library will not be adequately maintained after construction. Such a palpable lack of interest in library support has been revealed in the experience of the Carnegie Trustees,¹⁶ that those who propose bond issues for library construction should guarantee, by some means, the adequate support of this institution as a safeguard against untimely and uneconomic construction.

It seems obvious that there is little excuse for resorting to bond issue if a library building can be constructed from current revenues or from the proceeds of tax levies. This, in the long run, is undoubtedly the most economical

¹¹Wheeler, *loc. cit.*

¹²But these increased tax levies seem to be called for ere long in order adequately to support the library institution. If these mounting levies for current expenses are added the fixed interest and amortization charges, the future does carry a larger proportion of the library costs than was incurred by those who provided the building. This has been justified, by some, by explaining that the value of the library and the quality of its service increases with the passage of time. Cf. Brown, *Manual of Library Economy*, p. 49.

¹³Cf. Sureties, *An Appeal to Mr. Carnegie, Library Assistant*, Vol. 4, pp. 202-03.

¹⁴The standard statistics collected by the American Library Association, moreover do not elicit this information.

¹⁵Brown, *op. cit.*, p. 50. Wheeler, after careful observation, but without adequate data, concludes that "an expenditure of over \$1.00 in building costs for each 1000 books assured circulation is not justified out of public funds," *loc. cit.*, p. 5.

¹⁶Cf. Wheeler, *loc. cit.*, p. 1.

course for the taxpayer, but its availability is often limited by numerous conditioning factors other than the encroachment of building costs upon operating revenues. In most jurisdictions the construction of a library from tax revenue would entail an increase in the tax levy. The amount of this increase would be determined by the cost of erecting the library, and the amount of taxable property in the jurisdiction, assuming that the levy would be an addition to the property tax. The possibility of employing an increase in the tax rate to furnish the revenue for building construction would be determined, first, by the flexibility of the local revenue system. If the existing tax rate was high, the possibilities of further increases (directly or indirectly through increases in assessed valuations) would be very limited, and if library officials were forced to raise the rate to the limit of tolerance, the ill-will engendered by such increase might react unfavorably upon future claims for adequate library support. It is true that the addition to the rate necessary to build a library might be negligible, either because of a small outlay for building purposes, or because of a large amount of taxable property in the jurisdiction, but the small additional rate can only be considered relative to the total claims upon taxpayers. Those who are wont to advocate small rate increases for worthy projects often overlook the level which the total effective tax rate has attained. It frequently happens, too, that tax-rate limitation laws prevent further additions to the tax rate, thus closing the door to proposals to finance libraries out of the receipts collected from taxes.¹⁷ Moreover, the lack of taxable capacity—or the absence of taxable wealth—in some localities prevents the use of a tax program for library construction. Such districts, however, have seldom desired to erect libraries even by bond issues, for the possibilities of adequate support, either before or after the construction of a building, are decidedly limited. It should be added that if such districts, which are usually considered "pauper" sections, are to be provided with libraries, it will be through some form of philanthropy or state aid.

In some cases, however, the lack of ability to finance library construction may be due to the location, size or shape of the jurisdiction affected rather than an inherent inability to provide adequate revenues. This is often the case where independent political units have been carved within the state without considering the ability of these units to support government. If such districts are forced to abandon

library projects because they are too costly, or are required to issue bonds to secure them, it may indicate that the political unit seeking to construct the library is too small. It may be that the city which is trying to build the library should not have one, but rather that the county which includes the city should be the building unit. And if there are several towns within the county the need may be for a large main library with out-of-town branches rather than for a series of small independent, non-cooperating and poorly financed libraries. Likewise, in sparsely settled districts, the creation of special library districts composed of several counties might enable all to secure library facilities which otherwise none would enjoy. Of course in the creation of such districts it would be possible to link a few "poor" counties with a "rich" one, so that the wealth of the one could be tapped to provide library facilities for others. If the wealthiest county could thus secure a large main library while branches were established in other centers, the objections to the geographical dispersion of funds under this scheme would be lessened. The special district has interesting possibilities for benefit as well as abuse. It is none the less true, however, that the size of the political unit which is seeking to build a library becomes an important factor in determining whether the project can be undertaken and how it should be financed.

The particular body in a municipality which is to undertake the building of the library is often possessed of such limited resources that it cannot finance a building program out of current revenues. This may be due to limitations upon the tax rates which it can levy; to dependence upon almost fixed appropriations; or to the lack of taxable property. Indeed, similar limitations upon borrowing powers may be operative, so that what is said here applies both to bond issues and tax-levy programs. Such conditions indicate *prima facie*, at least, that the body in question should be very cautious about undertaking a building program. It suggests, too, the possibilities of joint enterprises with other branches of government. There is every reason why the school officials should be called upon to aid in the construction of libraries either through their power to levy taxes or to issue bonds.¹⁸ Certainly they should house school libraries.¹⁹ They can be justly called upon to finance, or help finance, branch build-

¹⁷In some localities, as in Kansas City and Grand Rapids, the libraries are controlled by school authorities. *A Survey of Libraries in the United States*, p. 122.

¹⁸Fifty-one libraries operate 228 branches in public schools. *Ibid.* The usual practice in case of such libraries is for the school authorities to defray the cost of room, light, heat, janitor service, furniture and equipment. The library authorities assume the cost of librarian, books, periodicals and library supplies. *Ibid.*, p. 164.

¹⁹It is possible that library levies might be exempted from these limitations.

ings near or adjacent to school houses if they are unwilling directly to aid the cause of adult education through general library construction.²⁰ When general education becomes the aim of school authorities there is no reason why they should not directly undertake the construction of libraries. If legal restrictions prevent, they can, of course, be removed. If the cooperation of school officials can be secured, the possibilities of immediate construction through the use of current revenues may be increased. But the possibilities of cooperation are not limited to school boards. Courts of law may be interested in providing a wing of a library building to house a law library if the building can be located near the court house. Park boards may be appealed to for the donation of appropriate sites.²¹ The financial advantages which would accrue from the cooperative endeavors of several municipal bodies should not be overlooked. Such cooperation may answer the question as to whether the library shall be paid for today or mortgaged for future payment.

The type of buildings to be erected may also determine the financial policy to be followed. A main building may cost too much to enable the authorities to adopt a tax program, but if the library can be constructed on a unit basis, with ample provision for future needs by the construction of subsequent units, it may be feasible to erect the library out of tax revenues. The unit plan may also be adopted in the construction of the larger branches. In the larger cities, where branch buildings are constructed almost annually, there is little or no excuse for financing constructional activities out of the proceeds of bond issues.²² The outlay recurs periodically, and after the passage of a number of years the annual interest and amortization charges on an increasing number of branches could easily equal or exceed the outlay required to construct such a building. School boards in some of the larger cities have adopted building programs which call for annual construction and annual bond issues. This practice is to be condemned and does not constitute a justification for its adoption by library boards. These boards should anticipate their needs and levy taxes, so far as possible, to meet them.²³

²⁰Many of the school branches are also designed to serve the general public and 99 of the 228 branches have separate entrances leading from the streets to the reading rooms to facilitate this service. In Kenosha, Wis., and Joplin, Mo., separate buildings for some of the branch libraries are maintained on school grounds. *Ibid.*

²¹The Logan Park Branch Library in Minneapolis was housed in a building constructed jointly with the Park Board.

²²Lutz, *op. cit.*, pp. 524-25.

²³Practically two-thirds of the libraries reporting to the A. L. A. Survey stated that their branches had been established in accordance with a definite program of extension. It is significant that a majority of the cities cited as following this practice are not reported in Table as having outstanding bond issues. *A Survey of Libraries in the United States*, pp. 116-17.

In Minneapolis, for example, many of the branch library buildings have been constructed from city taxes,²⁴ although the sites for a few buildings donated to the city were purchased from bond issues. Detroit, on the other hand, appears to have been making extensive use of its borrowing powers to finance library construction.²⁵ The wisdom of this policy for a city of such size and wealth may be doubted. Other examples could be cited, but our interest here is in general principles rather than in the practices of certain municipalities. In general, it is believed, however, that branch libraries in the larger cities should be erected more frequently from tax receipts than from the proceeds of bond issues.

If it is proper to increase tax levies to construct library buildings, a valid claim to increased levies can be made for all similar construction. If other departments of government should simultaneously decide to increase tax levies for building purposes, the resulting total tax rate might increase to a point where it would not be tolerated by the taxpayer. Such levies should not constitute a permanent increase in taxes, as the levy for particular construction projects would cease with their completion. It is probable, however, that when these levies were removed, others would be made to take their place, not all of which would be for the acquisition of permanent properties. The relation of levies for library construction to levies for other building construction indicates the desirability of a unified municipal building program financed by a single building fund levy until a city is adequately supplied with the facilities for housing its various departments. The tax levy for this purpose would be fairly stable, and over a period of years should not be excessive. The consolidation of all municipal building programs would make possible many economies in construction, supervision, architectural service and financing. It would require careful planning for the future, which should produce not only better service but also better buildings.²⁶ It would be possible in this way to allocate construction dates according to need and to create building fund reserves in those years in which new construction was not needed. There are objections to such a policy, to be sure, but the advantages of such a consolidated program should be considered by municipalities.

²⁴Report of Minneapolis Public Library, 1915, p. 71 ff.

²⁵See Table.

²⁶In 1926 the City Budget Committee of Buffalo asked all of the departments of the City, including the library, to make an estimate of the capital investment it would call upon the city to make during the next 10 years. Cf. *Thirtieth Annual Report of Buffalo Public Library*, 1927, p. 12.

When all of these alternatives are exhausted the possibility of a bond program remains. Once a bond program has been adopted, numerous questions arise. The type of bonds to be issued must be determined; the manner and conditions of flotation must be decided upon; the funds for the amortization of the debt must be set aside or appropriated in the budget; the choice between serial bonds or sinking funds must be made, and shortly after the issuance of the bonds questions pertaining to the retirement, refunding or conversion of the debt will arise to demand decision. The answers to these questions relative to the practices current in library circles can scarcely be made. Whatever answer would be given would be on the basis of general policies developed in other fields of government finance. Perhaps the lessons there learned would be useful to librarians, but in the absence of information relating to library practices this type of analysis is not wholly desirable. Before attacking these problems, it appears best to wait until more data upon library bond issues have been collected. It may not be too much to hope that in the future the American Library Association may undertake the collection of financial statistics which may be used as the basis of research in answering some of these questions.

In this analysis of the financial aspects of the library building program attention has been called to some of the factors to be considered before resorting to bond issues. The bond proposal is not supportable in the first instance merely by the citation of general fiscal maxims or principles which affirm the validity of the use of public credit for public work or for the acquisition of public property. The issuance of bonds is rather to be viewed as a course of last resort for the construction of library buildings. This conception of the province of bond issues in library finance is in no way a disparagement of a bond program; it is merely a declaration that bond issues should not be tried until other courses have at least been examined and their possibilities exhausted. All too frequently the easy road to library construction has been through bond issues with no consideration of an alternative policy. Sound planning seems to call for a different procedure, or at least a preliminary analysis of the entire fiscal situation of the political units involved before bonds are issued. Thus the financial policy of library boards may be placed upon a surer footing and some abuses of public credit may be checked.

PUBLIC LIBRARY BOND ISSUES BY CITIES AND STATES¹

| City | Date of Issue | Year of Maturity | Period of Issue (years) | Rate of Interest (%) | Amount of issue outstanding |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Alabama— | | | | | |
| Birmingham | 1924 | 1926-34 | 2-10 | 5 | \$117,000 |
| | 1924 | 1935-39 | 11-15 | 5 | 80,000 |
| | 1924 | 1940-34 | 16-30 | 5 | 430,000 |
| | 1924 | 1935-34 | 11-30 | 5 | 10,000 |
| Mobile | 1926 | 1936 | 30 | | 250,000 |
| California— | | | | | |
| Alameda | 1908 | 1926-48 | 18-30 | 4.5 | 3,508 |
| Alhambra | 1912 | 1926-52 | 14-40 | 5 | 33,750 |
| Compton | 1923 | Annually | 1 | 5 | 8,000 |
| Los Angeles | 1921 | 1928-61 | 7-40 | 4.75 | 2,176,000 |
| | 1923 | 1928-62 | 5-39 | 5 | 458,000 |
| | 1925 | 1928-59 | 3-34 | 4.5 | 442,000 |
| | 1925 | 1960-61 | 35-36 | 4.5 | 24,000 |
| Palo Alto | 1922 | 1962 | 40 | 6 | 36,000 |
| San Francisco | 1904 | 1928-44 | 24-40 | 3.5 | 642,700 |
| San Mateo | 1927 | 1928-46 | 1-19 | 5 | 50,000 |
| Connecticut— | | | | | |
| Bridgeport | 1925 | 1926-55 | 1-30 | 4.25 | 150,000 |
| | 1925 | 1926-55 | 11-30 | 4.25 | 111,000 |
| New Haven | 1922 | 1950 | 28 | 4.5 | 50,000 |
| Norwalk City | 1928 | | | 4 | 5,000 |
| Florida— | | | | | |
| Avon Park | 1925 | 1930-54 | 5-29 | 6 | 15,000 |
| Lakeland | 1923 | 1942-52 | 19-29 | 6 | 25,000 |
| | 1924 | 1942 | 18 | 5.5 | 75,000 |
| Illinois— | | | | | |
| Rockford | 1922 | 1926-32 | 4-10 | 5 | 17,500 |
| Indiana— | | | | | |
| Indianapolis | 1911 ^a | 1946 | 25 | 4 | 125,000 |
| | 1915 ^a | 1955 | 40 | 4.25 | 500,000 |
| Iowa— | | | | | |
| Davenport | 1922 | 1926-42 | 4-20 | 4.5 | 170,000 |
| Sioux City | 1926 | 1927-33 | 1-7 | 4 | 30,000 |
| | 1926 | 1934-46 | 8-20 | 4.25 | 70,000 |
| Massachusetts— | | | | | |
| Beverly | 1911 | 1927-31 | 16-20 | 4 | 110,000 |
| Brookline | 1909 | 1927-29 | 18-20 | 3.5 | 18,300 |
| | 1909 | 1927-29 | 18-20 | 3.8 | 18,300 |
| | 1915 | 1927-35 | 12-20 | 4.5 | 7,875 |
| Everett | 1919 ^a | 1926-37 | 7-18 | 5 | 12,000 |
| Needham | 1914 | 1926-34 | 12-20 | 4 | 4,500 |
| New Bedford | 1909 | 1927-29 | 18-20 | 3.5 | 15,000 |
| | 1910 | 1926-30 | 16-20 | 4 | 17,000 |
| | 1910 | 1927-30 | 17-20 | 4 | 20,000 |
| Newton | 1912 | 1926-32 | 14-20 | 3.65 | 12,250 |
| Reading | 1917 | 1926-32 | 9-15 | 5 | 3,500 |
| Michigan— | | | | | |
| Bay City | 1921 | 1926-32 | 5-11 | 6 | 17,500 |
| Birmingham | 1927 | 1928-53 | 1-26 | 4.25 | 175,000 |
| Detroit | 1910 | 1940 | 30 | 3.5 | 25,000 |
| | 1912 | 1942 | 30 | 4 | 100,000 |
| | 1913 | 1943 | 30 | 4 | 50,000 |
| | 1913 | 1943 | 30 | 4 | 100,000 |
| | 1914 | 1944 | 30 | 4 | 475,000 |
| | 1918 | 1948 | 30 | 4 | 250,000 |
| | 1918 | 1948 | 30 | 4.5 | 750,000 |
| | 1920 | 1928-50 | 8-30 | 5 | 575,000 |
| | 1924 | 1928-54 | 4-30 | 4.5 | 513,000 |
| | 1926 | 1956 | 30 | 4 | 320,000 |
| | 1927 | 1928-52 | 1-25 | 4.25 | 500,000 |
| | 1925 | 1935 | 10 | 4.5 | 100,000 |
| Grand Rapids | 1925 | 1929-37 | 4-12 | 4.75 | 175,000 |
| Highland Park | 1925 | 1945 | 20 | 4.5 | 94,000 |
| | 1925 | 1945 | 20 | 4.25 | 306,000 |
| | 1926 | 1946 | 20 | 4.25 | 50,000 |
| Minnesota— | | | | | |
| Minneapolis | 1913 | 1939 | 26 | 4.5 | 40,000 |
| | 1919 | 1934 | 15 | 5 | 250,000 |
| | 1920 | 1930-45 | 10-25 | 4.5 | 26,000 |
| St. Paul | 1912 | 1942 | 30 | 4.25 | 50,000 |
| | 1913 | 1943 | 30 | 4.5 | 25,000 |
| | 1913 | 1943 | 30 | 4.5 | 525,000 |
| Missouri— | | | | | |
| Kansas City | 1913 | 1933 | 20 | 4.5 | 250,000 |
| Nebraska— | | | | | |
| Omaha | 1912 | 1932 | 20 | 4.5 | 100,000 |
| New Hampshire— | | | | | |
| Newport | 1929 | | | 6 | 10,000 |
| New Jersey— | | | | | |
| Asbury Park | 1901 | 1931 | 20 | 4 | 18,000 |
| Atlantic City | 1903 | 1938 | 35 | 4 | 30,000 |

¹Compiled from Moody's *Manual of Investments, Governments and Municipalities*, 1928.

^aLibrary site.

| City | Date of Issue | Year of Maturity | Period of Issue (years) | Rate of Interest (%) | Amount of issue outstanding | City | Date of Issue | Year of Maturity | Period of Issue (years) | Rate of Interest (%) | Amount of issue outstanding |
|---|---------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---|--------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bloomfield | 1925 | 1927-61 | 2-36 | 4.5 | 140,000 | Utica | 1908 | 1958 | 50 | 4 | 250,000 |
| Bradley Beach | 1925 | 1962-65 | 37-40 | 4.5 | 18,000 | 1909 | 1938 | 49 | 4 | 250,000 | |
| Elizabeth | 1926 | 1928-55 | 2-29 | 5 | 50,000 | 1909 | 1959 | 50 | 4 | 800,000 | |
| New Bruns- wick | 1911 | 1926-31 | 15-20 | 4 | 6,000 | 1909 | 1959 | 50 | 4 | 500,000 | |
| Trenton | 1902 | 1932 | 30 | 4 | 12,000 | 1901 | 1929-31 | 28-30 | 4 | 30,000 | |
| West New York | 1901 | 1931 | 30 | 3.5 | 100,000 | 1904 | 1926-34 | 22-30 | 3.5 | 13,500 | |
| West New York | 1902 | 1932 | 30 | 3.5 | 15,000 | 1926-29 | ..... | ..... | 4.5 | 2,400 | |
| West New York | 1923 | 1926-63 | 3-40 | 5.5 | 124,000 | 1926-32 | ..... | ..... | 4.25 | 7,000 | |
| New Mexico— Albuquerque | 1924 | 1954 | 20-30 | 5 | 50,000 | 1927-35 | ..... | ..... | 4.25 | 10,800 | |
| New York— Buffalo | 1922 | 1927-42 | 5-20 | 4 | 48,000 | White Plains | 1906* | 1946 | 30 | 3.84 | 13,000 |
| 1922 | 1927-42 | 5-20 | 4 | 32,000 | 1925 | 1935-59 | 10-34 | 4.25 | 50,000 | | |
| 1923 | 1927-43 | 4-20 | 4.25 | 170,000 | Ohio— Cincinnati | 1904 | 1934 | 30 | 4 | 30,000 | |
| Elmira | 1921 | 1932 | 11 | 5 | 4,000 | 1905 | 1935 | 30 | 4 | 31,000 | |
| 1921 | 1933 | 12 | 5 | 18,000 | 1907 | 1957 | 50 | 4 | 12,500 | | |
| 1921 | 1934 | 13 | 5 | 10,000 | 1908 | 1938 | 30 | 4 | 3,000 | | |
| 1921 | 1936 | 15 | 5 | 8,000 | 1909 | 1929 | 20 | 4 | 2,000 | | |
| Freeport | 1923 | 1926-38 | 3-15 | 4.75 | 26,000 | 1910 | 1950 | 40 | 4 | 16,000 | |
| Mt. Vernon | 1902 | 1932 | 20 | 3.5 | 16,000 | 1911 | 1931 | 20 | 4 | 13,000 | |
| 1924 | 1927-41 | 3-17 | 4.25 | 90,000 | 1912 | 1932 | 20 | 4 | 4,200 | | |
| 1924 | 1942-44 | 18-20 | 4.25 | 21,000 | 1913 | 1953 | 40 | 4.5 | 6,000 | | |
| New York City Brooklyn Pub- lic Library | 1903 | 1952 | 49 | 3 | 40,000 | Cleveland | 1908 | 1928 | 20 | 4.5 | 8,500 |
| 1904 | 1953 | 49 | 3 | 30,000 | 1916 | 1946 | 30 | 5 | 3,500 | | |
| Carnegie Li- brary Sites | 1902 | 1942 | 40 | 3 | 250,000 | Columbus | 1915 | 1935 | 20 | 4.5 | 5,000 |
| 1903 | 1952 | 49 | 3 | 202,155 | 1921 | 1941 | 20 | 5.5 | 10,000 | | |
| 1903 | 1953 | 50 | 3 | 23,500 | Hamilton | 1920 | 1930 | 10 | 6 | 15,000 | |
| 1904 | 1953 | 49 | 3 | 150,000 | New Philadelphia City School District | 1916* | 1927-31 | 11-15 | 5 | 2,500 | |
| 1904 | 1953 | 49 | 3.5 | 90,000 | Portsmouth | 1919 | 1926-28 | 7-9 | 5 | 2,500 | |
| 1904 | 1954 | 50 | 3.5 | 250,000 | Toledo | 1919 | 1929 | 10 | 5 | 25,000 | |
| Public Library | 1899 | 1929 | 30 | 3.5 | 500,000 | Youngstown | 1927 | 1928-37 | 1-10 | 5 | 25,000 |
| 1902 | 1942 | 40 | 3.5 | 500,000 | 1925 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,000 | |
| 1903 | 1952 | 49 | 3.5 | 600,000 | Oklahoma— Okmulgee | 1921 | Serially | ..... | 5 | 100,000 | |
| 1906 | 1956 | 50 | 3 | 100,000 | Tulsa | 1912 | 1926-37 | 14-25 | 5 | 4,086 | |
| 1907 | 1956 | 49 | 3 | 50,000 | Oregon— Klamath Falls | 1925 | 1928-37 | 3-12 | .. | 50,000 | |
| 1907 | 1957 | 50 | 3 | 55,000 | Tennessee— Memphis | 1923 | 1926-53 | 3-30 | 4.5 | 140,000 | |
| 1908 | 1957 | 49 | 3 | 60,000 | Texas— Corsicana | 1926 | 1966 | 40 | .. | 5,000 | |
| 1909 | 1958 | 49 | 3 | 610,000 | El Paso | 1919 | 1959 | 40 | 5 | 25,000 | |
| 1906 | 1955 | 49 | 4 | 500,000 | Houston | 1922 | 1927-47 | 5-25 | 5 | 168,000 | |
| 1907 | 1956 | 49 | 4 | 250,000 | Virginia— Richmond | 1926 | 1960 | 34 | 4.5 | 12,000 | |
| 1905 | 1954 | 49 | 3.5 | 1,000,000 | 1927 | 1961 | 34 | 4.25 | 65,000 | | |
| 1907 | 1957 | 50 | 4 | 472,400 | Wisconsin— Milwaukee | 1912 | 1927-32 | 15-20 | 4.5 | 9,000 | |
| 1908 | 1957 | 49 | 4.5 | 1,000,000 | 1913 | 1928-33 | 15-20 | 4.5 | 9,000 | | |
| | | | | | West Allis | 1913 | 1931-33 | 18-20 | 5 | 2,400 | |

*Library notes.

*Library notes.

The New Library Building, University of North Carolina

By Donald Coney

Assistant Librarian, University of North Carolina

THE dedication of the new library building of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, October 19th, marked the successful culmination of many years' work on the part of Dr. L. R. Wilson, Librarian, and the university authorities. The building represents the cooperation of the library staff, the architects, the contractor and the university building department, which made much of the equipment. The architects are Atwood & Nash, Inc., of Chapel Hill, with McKim, Mead & White as consultant.

Facing north, the building stands at the foot of a gently sloping quadrangle, which will be

eventually bounded by classroom buildings. The main section, faced with Indiana limestone, is 208 feet long, the height at the dome 85 feet, at the ends 60 feet. Due to the contour of the ground, all basement rooms have full-size windows above ground, making in effect a four-story structure.

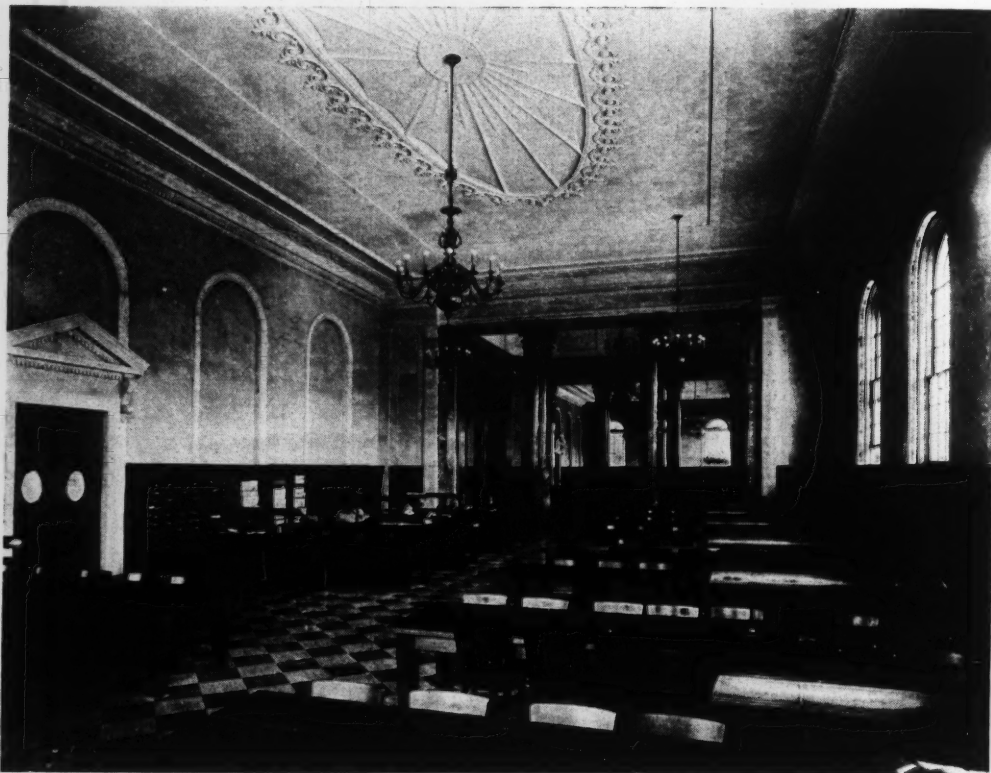
Expansion is amply provided for at the back in wings from the ends of the main section as indicated by dotted lines on the plans. The cost of the building and new equipment will total \$625,000. Its seating capacity is one thousand readers, or 38 per cent of the present enrollment, which is very little below the peak enrollment of two years ago.

Arrangement

Undergraduate quarters are confined to the main floor. All reserve books are used in the reading room to the left of the main entrance, which seats 160 readers and shelves 4000

available here for the departmental offices is recognized as not permanently adequate, it is intended to expand these quarters with the extension of the building.

Conveniences for the staff were carefully studied. Each office is equipped with a private



The main reading room. The columns are a representation of green Tinos marble with black marble bases and bronze capitals. Note newspaper holders set in shelves at left

volumes. The rooms to the right house two departmental libraries brought into the building on its completion which are largely used by undergraduates.

The Rural Social Economics Department, which supports a large and highly specialized library, is housed in the basement with the reading room of the North Carolina Collection and the Library Extension Department.

Readers intending to use books from the stack or the reference collection, or graduate students on their way to the carrels, go to the second floor, where the delivery room, occupying an intermediate position, acts as a vestibule to the main reading room or to the stack.

Administrative quarters are invariably in the intermediate part of the building, between the main section and the stack. While the space

lavatory, coat closet, or locker space. The stairwell toilets at the ends of the building are reserved for staff use on the first and second floors. A staff room, equipped with electric plate, sink, china closet, comfortable chairs and a sofa, has been provided in the basement.

Walls and Floors

The walls of the offices and secondary public rooms are finished in a light yellow rough plaster, the color being an integral part of the plaster so that scratches do not show white. The ceilings are white.

In the delivery room and adjoining corridors the walls are artificial travertine with ornamental plaster ceilings. The main reading room received special treatment, the walls above the

book cases being acoustical plaster designed to deaden sound. The ceiling is also of this plaster, and in addition is backed with a layer of mineral wool for insulation against heat and cold.

Floors in rooms of secondary importance are covered with cork carpet. This was chosen because of its low cost, its great resilience, making for long life and quiet, and its neutral brown, which approximates North Carolina clay in color.

All floors on the second floor, except the offices which are cork carpet and the main stair landings which are travertine, are finished in rubber tile in two shades of marbled brown. Rubber base has been employed except where marble or travertine is called for. The corridors of the first floor and basement are terrazzo. The entrance vestibule is floored with Tennessee marble.

Stack

The stack room is 72 feet high, 82 feet wide and 36 feet deep. It stands at the rear of the structure, south of which ample expansion space has been allowed. It is designed to contain nine tiers of Snead Standard Type "A" stack, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet to the tier, with aisles 34 inches wide. Five of the possible nine tiers have been completed. The first floor in the basement lacks shelving, while a temporary ceiling has been laid over the sixth floor, which is contiguous with the second floor of the main building. The capacity of the present stack is over 300,000 volumes. By completing the unfinished floors the capacity can be increased by more than 150,000 volumes.

The roof is carried on steel columns en-

cased in brick. The stack proper is carried on its own foundations, the lateral thrust only being borne by the walls. The south wall can be removed and the stack continued in that direction.

The stack, like the whole building, is heated by steam. Carrells, which line the walls on each floor are provided with hand-controlled

radiators. A thermostat located midway up the stack controls radiators and cold air shutters in the blower system which draws stale air out of the top floor of the stack and forces it through ducts down to the first floor, where it recirculates as fresh air.

All metal work in the stack, except the shelves, which are black, is painted glossy yellow. This was preferred to gray because of its greater light-reflecting and dirt-resisting qualities. Floors are pink Kasota stone. Ceilings were spray-painted with the metal work to increase reflection.



A Distributor Station. Car to right has just unloaded a book which is about to slide into the receiving pocket. As car passes this floor, unloading comb returns to normal perpendicular.

Stack lighting called for a good deal of study. The most satisfactory and least expensive fixtures discovered are 60-watt interior frosted lamps with slightly conical white porcelain reflectors. These furnish a fairly even illumination to the bottom as well as to the top shelves at a low initial cost.

Each carrell is equipped with a metal book shelf, a study table supported on long brackets, a chair and drop cord lamp. They are open to the aisle. Carrells on the east and west sides are 5 by 3 feet in plan; those on the south are 4 feet 3 inches by 3 feet. The stack windows are the metal frame type with one movable pane; the glass is ribbed to diffuse light. Venetian

blinds are used here as well as in all other parts of the building.

Additional stack space is gained under the delivery room area, where three floors of stack from the old building were installed.

Book Transportation

Transportation of books is handled by three agencies: a continuous stair, two flights to the stack floor, connects the stack from top to bottom; beside this stair runs the elevator shaft equipped with an Otis automatic machine; just

inside the stack to the left of the central entrance is the shaft of the Sneed Book Distributor. This distributor can be used to send books from the various floors to the desk, or to redistribute books from the desk to the floors.

Communication

All rooms and two stack floors are linked with a Strowger Automatic telephone system, which has been connected with the town system so that the same instrument may be used for both inside and outside calls.

A Branch Building Program in Providence

By Clarence E. Sherman

Associate Librarian, Providence Public Library, Rhode Island

TO the Providence Public Library, the year 1928 had a double significance. First, it marked the close of the first half-century of its growth and development. But perhaps even greater in measure of importance, the first branch library building was erected. More than twenty years ago the Providence Public Library began its policy of establishing branches and sub-branches in the outlying neighborhoods of the city until nine branches and three sub-branches were in operation.

But all were in quarters not planned for library purposes—school buildings, a store, community centers, etc. Only one has occupied a separate building, and that one is a renovated dwelling house.

Providence, in its development of branch library buildings, has been one of the most retarded cities of its size in the country. It did not share in the distribution of the grants of the Carnegie Corporation, and as the li-

brary is not municipally operated, financial support from the city government has been not so readily obtained as in most other American cities.

As the result of a careful study of branch conditions, the trustees of the library voted in 1927 to start a program of branch library construction, which, if completed, would place modern branch buildings in seven sections of the city as "regional" branches, with smaller branches in as many junior high schools to be erected in Providence, breaking down the long distances between the regional branches. The first in this system of structures was completed and occupied in November. It was hoped that this might be both a demonstration of branch library objectives and an influence in securing sufficient funds from public-spirited benefactors or from the city government to proceed further with the building program.

This branch is located in the extreme northwestern section of the city, in an area very much affected by the presence of the Wanskuck Mills. In 1910 the Providence Public Library took over a library operated by the



Charging desk and librarian's office in the Wanskuck Branch, Providence

¹Another branch building was provided in 1928 by reconstructing a church edifice. In it, there was also erected a book storage reservoir with a capacity for 300,000 volumes. THE LIBRARY JOURNAL 54:13, 1929.

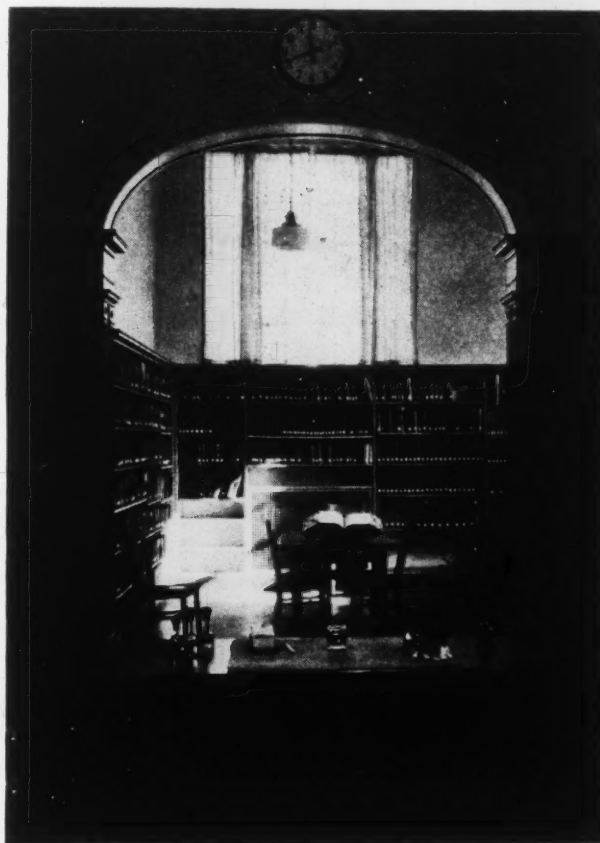
mill for its own employees, and since that date this branch's growing activities had expanded far beyond the limits of the quarters placed at the library's disposal by the Wanskuck Company. As the Wanskuck Branch was in most pressing need of relief, and because the community is at a distant point from the Central Library, it was decided to erect the first branch library there.

The site selected was owned by the Wanskuck Company, and it was transferred to the Providence Public Library at a considerably reduced price. The situation is most desirable for library purposes. It is near the junction of four streets (one with a street car line), adjacent to a platoon school and a municipal play-

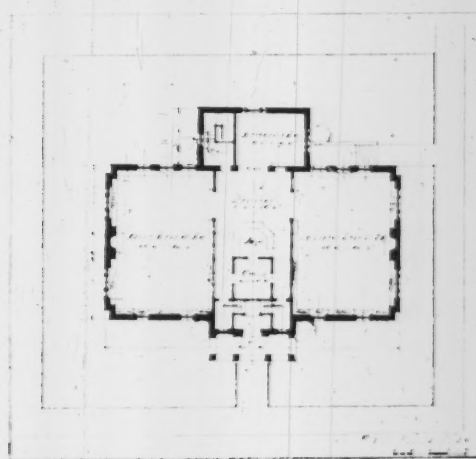
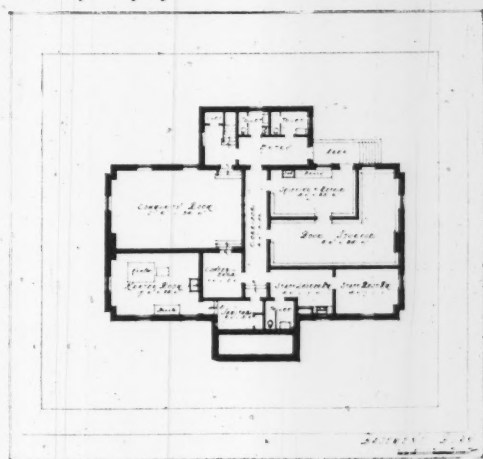
ground. The site, a corner lot, has a frontage of 110 feet and a depth of 100 feet.

As erected, the building is 81 feet 6 inches long with a depth of 43 feet plus a 16-foot projection at the rear. The construction is of Harvard brick, laid in Flemish bond, with limestone trim, and columns of wood. The style is Rhode Island Colonial. Purposely set low and with 10 feet of the sidewalk, the building has a decidedly intimate and inviting appearance, more like a friendly clubhouse than a severely dignified temple of knowledge.

As the visitor leaves the sidewalk and steps up to the portico, two small show windows catch the eye. Planned as a part of the front windows, they detract not a bit from the architectural



Reference Room in the Wanskuck Branch at Providence



charm of the façade, but rather add to it.

Within the front entrance, attractively finished in Napoleon gray marble, incoming traffic goes to the right, passing through a glass door and finds itself immediately at the very center of things—the librarian's office and the charging desk.

dows have draw curtains of casement cloth.

Approach to the basement from the main floor is made via a stairway at the rear. There is also a direct entrance from the ground level. In the basement, provisions have been made for a community room, seating 125; a small conference or committee room; locker, toilet,



The Wanskuck Branch, Providence, erected in 1928

At the right of the delivery room, separated by a glass partition, is the children's reading room (40 feet by 28 feet 6 inches), with shelving for 6500 books and tables and chairs for thirty-six readers. At the opposite side of the building is the reading room for adults with similar provisions for books and readers. Windows stop at the tops of the bookcases at rear and sides of the main floor, with low windows and window seats on the front. There is a fireplace in each reading room. At the back center on this floor is a reference room (19 feet by 15 feet) with seats for twelve readers.

The ceiling of the main floor is 20 feet high at the center, gracefully arched to the front and rear walls. The floor covering is of battleship linoleum in brown jaspé tone. The wood trim and furniture is oak in light green finish. Win-

and rest rooms for the staff; shipping room; book storage room (capacity 10,000); heating plant (oil burning); janitor's room, and public toilets. The trustees of the Public Library have offered to build five additional branches to replace present inadequate quarters, expending the necessary funds from the library's endowment, provided the city government will make an annual increase in the Public Library's appropriation sufficient to reimburse the library for loss of income and also to meet the increase in cost of operating a larger branch library in each instance. The annual increase settled upon it is \$10,000 for each new branch erected. The city government, by appropriation, made it possible for the Public Library to build another branch building during 1929.

Nebraska Normal College Library

By Mrs. Anna B. Bright

Librarian

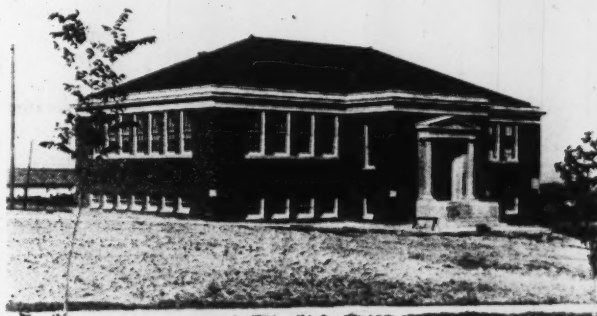
THE LIBRARY of the State Normal College was first housed in the east end of the library room (later an assembly room) vacated in September, and it was largely a matter of each teacher furnishing his and her own library. There was a fine private collection in the room of Doctor Stough, head of the language department, which contained some rare old volumes and was larger than the one in the assembly room. When the library collection grew too large to be kept in the assembly room, it was moved again. In 1914 the first addition on the west of this building was completed and the assembly room was moved to its present location. The library was then moved back to the old assembly room and occupied the entire room.

Miss Anna Price, from the University of Illinois library school, was the first librarian. The library now began to take form; suitable furniture was purchased, the books were classified and cataloged and a well-selected reference collection was started. Miss Price was followed by Miss Harris.

When more room was needed, the library expanded on the east and annexed one of the

laboratory rooms. This became the librarian's office and was soon filled with the overflow from the reading room. There was no more room for expansion. The library was surrounded by the science department, the reading room was overcrowded, chairs were tucked into every corner and even the floor began to creak and groan at every step. President Elliott wanted and has obtained a new library building, a building that is an ornament to the campus and a credit to the growing State normal college.

The reading room is on the first floor and has a seating capacity of 200. The floor is covered with brown battleship linoleum and the walls are tinted a pleasing shade to harmonize with the frieze and cornice, which are



The Nebraska State Normal College Library,
Chadron, Neb.

touched with terra-cotta. The tables, chairs, desk and cases have a golden oak finish. There is indirect lighting and a fine ventilating system, which insures plenty of fresh air without any extremes of heat or cold. The reference books and bound magazines are arranged round the walls. The reserve section is back of the charging desk. The stack room is below the reading room, with a capacity of 60,000 vols.

"We dedicate this library to that high and worthy task of training the mind to think honestly, soberly, clearly, thoroughly, and sanely. We dedicate this institution and these books to the task of supplying that stimulation of the intellect, of the faculty and student body and citizens of this community to the end that they may give of their training thus received to the solution of the many problems confronting them whether they be in the realm of the social, the political, the moral, or the intellectual. 'God, give us men who can think,' we pray. The answer to that prayer is found in no small measure in the degree to which the library ministers to the feeding of our minds. Second, we dedicate this library to the high and worthy task of teaching men and women how to more efficiently perform their tasks as students in the classroom and as students out in the active fields of human endeavor. It is not alone sufficient that we afford here the 'means of grace.' It is not alone sufficient that we gather together in vast storehouses any proportionate amount of the sum total of human knowledge as comprehended on the printed page. Just this and no more still would leave this institution as a thing that is dead. Our young people must be taught the uses to which these materials may be put. They must be taught how to use and how to avail themselves of the riches of the storehouse and, furthermore, how they may use these facilities and those of other similar institutions in the years that lie ahead."

Extracts from address given at dedication of Nebraska Normal College Library by G. W. Rosenfeld.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

January 15, 1930

Editorial Forum

THE "learned societies," Historical, Economic and other, have come into the settled practice of holding their annual meeting during the holiday week, and though the A. L. A., like the N. E. A., has its great gathering mid-year, the mid-winter library meeting at Chicago, held this year the last two days of December, brought together an attendance approximating four hundred, exceeding in size the full meetings of most of the other societies. Incidentally, the Council suggested that the mid-winter meeting might usefully be held from time to time in another than the Headquarters city. A chief interest this year was in the progress of the endowment fund and the increase of membership to meet the conditions of the Carnegie Corporation in permitting each added membership to be capitalized at twenty times the annual return toward making up the million dollars necessary to obtain the added million donation conditionally promised by the corporation: Mr. Utley, Newberry librarian, as chairman of the committee, pointed out that 45,000,000 of our people are still without library facilities as emphasizing the need for further extension work on the part of the A. L. A. The cooperation of the League of Library Commissions in this endeavor was evidenced in the donation of \$1,000 from its funds for A. L. A. endowment.

* * *

THE MEETINGS devoted to the problems of large libraries presented so attractive a program and personnel that the attendance here of nearly three hundred rivaled the full gathering, and to some extent defeated the purpose of this plan, which was to bring together the "large librarians" in intimate and informal discussion of the problems peculiar to administration on a large scale. While these meetings are not intended to be exclusive, they are intended to be selective, and to fulfill their purpose it may be necessary to have it understood that, while they are open meetings, only the

presence of those concerned with the problems of the libraries in the great cities are expected to be present, even as hearers. With the exception of the eternal question of fiction purchasing, the meetings dealt almost entirely with such administrative questions. More than one large library has suffered from or been threatened with a budget cut, and Mr. Ranck's view, that the best remedy was to curtail bookbuying or close branches, was preferable to demoralizing the staff by discharges or reduction of salaries, as this brought the question of the value of the library directly to citizens and taxpayers. With this question there was linked up that of departmental organization, always costly, which in some libraries has been carried very far, and which was vigorously opposed by Dr. Locke of Toronto with his always delightful sense of humor.

* * *

IN PROMOTING the endowment fund, it has proved desirable to acquaint librarians throughout the country with the methods and workings of Headquarters by holding meetings, of which one of the most interesting was that in New York last week, which brought together in the Chamber of Commerce Hall some two hundred librarians and others interested in libraries, and resulted in an interesting fire of questions, as called for by those in charge of the meeting. This scheme of open meetings for the discussion of A. L. A. problems should be useful, in line with Mr. Dana's criticism and the work of Mr. Compton's committee. One pertinent question was pressed home by a trustee, who asked what curtailment Headquarters would favor in case the endowment was confined to the present million and ordinary returns in the event that the second and third millions were not obtained, and although the answer was not fully clear, the indication seemed to be that emphasis should be put on library extension and possibly adult education, "a noble experiment," he minimized as an A. L. A. project and left more to other organizations which deal with that important subject. It is to be hoped that these meetings will be carried through the various library centers of the country, both as a means of informing librarians and of stimulating public interest in the A. L. A. through librarians thus better informed as to the work of that national association.

* * *

AN INTERESTING and creditable development in the library field has been the cooperation which has come about between book publishers and librarians, evidenced especially in the remarkable organization which has now been

achieved throughout the country in Children's Book Week. John Macrae, president of E. P. Dutton & Co., which has published largely in children's literature, has taken a welcome initiative in offering \$1,000 yearly for at least three years as a fellowship fund to be used in training children's librarians. The fund is named in honor of Edward Payson Dutton, the founder and for sixty-five years the head of this publishing house, and is happy both in its name and aim. Mr. Macrae accompanies the gift with a cordial letter, in which he says: "The stupendous good results of libraries with children's sections, carefully and properly equipped and carried out, is in my opinion beyond the reach of imagination." May other publishers follow this example! The Caroline M. Hewins Scholarship Fund, established in honor of that great lover of children, has already done good work in providing a scholarship in the same field, as is set forth on another page, and it may be hoped that Rhode Island librarians will take the initiative in a similar memorial to that other woman librarian, Mrs. Minerva W. Saunders of Pawtucket, who is to be credited with the origin, as is Mrs. Hewins with the wider development, of the children's room within libraries.

* * *

AN IMPORTANT feature of the report of the Librarian of Congress, which should not be overlooked, is the modest statement of Dr. Putnam of his remarkable achievement in bringing into the library service experts of the first rank in the several departments, a scheme started three years ago with the volunteer enlistment of Dr. E. C. Richardson as Honorary Consultant in Bibliography, and has now been developed in successive stages in two directions. Chairs in Music, Fine Arts and American History have already been made possible by generous private endowments which, added to the stipend of the government, induced the cooperation of such men as Carl Engel, Dr. Holland, and Professor Jameson in the combined work of the administration of the department and of expert counsel to those engaged in research in the respective fields. The recent Guggenheim gift has made possible the service of Dr. Zahm, especially qualified as an aviation expert in theory and practice, to fill the "chair of aeronautics," which, with the generous provision from this fund, will build up what will prove to be possibly the most important library in the world in this special field.

The list of consultants now includes, in Spanish Literature, Señor Riaño; in English Literature, Dr. De Wolfe Howe; in Classical

Literature, Professor Fowler; in European History, Professor Bourne; in Economics, Dr. Victor Clark; in Science, Prof. Alfred Lane, and in Philosophy, Professor Hammond, who will not have administrative functions but will serve as research experts for the help of scholars. Worthington C. Ford returns to the Library of Congress in like service with reference to the collection of source material in American history brought under the Rockefeller gift. While it should be kept in mind that the Library of Congress is not establishing a teaching university, it may be said that few universities can boast of so remarkable an equipment of scholarship as the names and records of these men indicate.

* * *

A MOST important desideratum in the library field, as has often been pointed out, is the prevention of waste of duplication of time and effort by those pursuing similar lines of investigation without knowledge of what another is doing. Mr. Severance's Institute Committee for Encouragement of Research has stepped into the breach of the danger by undertaking both to suggest topics for library research, as in the themes in library-school work, and to act as a clearing house for those having a specific subject in mind by answering their queries as to whether anyone else is working in the same field. His fertile mind has suggested a remarkable number and variety of topics, beyond possibility of inclusion in our columns, but those presented herewith show the wide range possible to research students and constitute a stimulus to those who would like to do a good piece of work for the library profession at large.

* * *

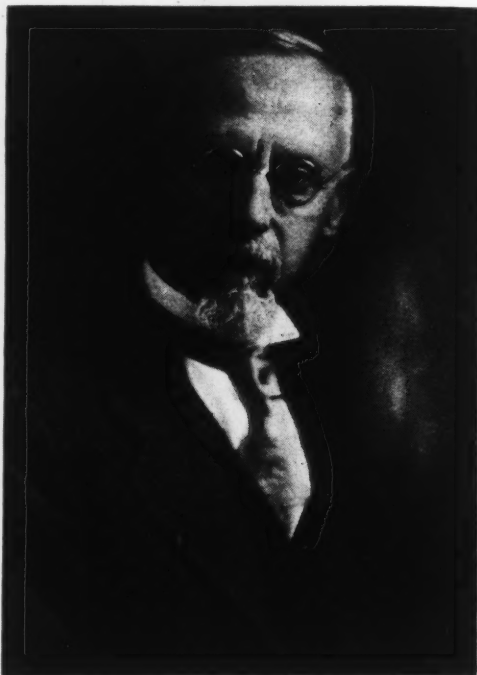
THE DEVELOPMENT of the brief Index to Current Literature and Bibliography into a new department which will be more comprehensive and will also include excerpts or annotations will, it is hoped, prove of interest and value to the profession. It is intended to publish this mid-monthly, while the forecast of publications for the ensuing month will be continued in the initial number of each month. A revision of the American Library Directory is in hand, to be published early in 1930 as returns are received and can be edited, and prompt cooperation of all libraries is asked in supplying the information desired. It is intended to include in this volume the list of special collections, which was a feature of the Supplement in 1928 to the Directory of 1927, and which has proved of considerable value to those interested in these special fields.

Librarian Authors

HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN, librarian of Brown University since 1893, has become known throughout the library world for his work at Brown and for his place among American authors and poets. Born in the old shipbuilding town of Freeport, Me., he was educated in the common schools of Freeport and fitted for college at its high school. At the age of sixteen he entered Colby College and graduated in 1880. In 1883 he received his A. M. and in 1908 his Litt. D., and Harvard University gave him an A. M. in 1893. He wrote his first published poem in December, 1875, and in his freshman year at college began to contribute in both prose and verse to the college monthly, later becoming one of the editors. His graduation part, an English oration, took the unusual form of a poem.

After a brief experience at teaching, he entered the Astor Library in October, 1881, in charge of periodicals and continuations. Later he assisted at the reference desk. At the beginning of 1883 he went to Cornell as a cataloger and in that same year he published his first book, an ode to Farragut, entitled *The Great Admiral*. In the spring of 1884 he went to Columbia to be a cataloger on Mr. Dewey's staff and in the fall of 1885 became cataloger at the Rutgers College Library. At the beginning of February, 1886, he left Rutgers to catalog the special library of George P. Marsh at the University of Vermont and the result of his labors were published in 1892 in a royal octavo volume. In the meantime he had spent several years in cataloging the books of the University library itself. In 1887 he put forth his next two volumes of verse, *Orestes and Other Poems* and *Woman's Will, with Other Poems*. In 1889 he married Helene Luise Mayser of Ulm, Germany, and their two children were born at Burlington.

On the first of July, 1893, he became Librarian of Brown University at Providence, where he is now completing his thirty-seventh year, at the close of which he must retire under the rules of the University. In his present position he has published the *Historical Catalog of Brown University*, 1895; *The Mastery of Books*, 1896; the three volumes of poetry, *Morrow Songs*, 1898, *At the Gates of the Century*, 1905, and *The Librarian and the Desert*, 1908; *Handbook of the Library of Brown University*, 1910; a collection of essays, *The Book-lover and His Books*, 1917; *Hesperia, an American National Poem*, 2 v., 1919-1924; *The Guerdon, a Poem*, 1921; a tribute in an imitation of Chaucerian verse in the Wilberforce Eames memorial volume, entitled *The Clerk of*



HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN

Brooklyn, 1924; a prose poem *The Narragansett Country*, 1927, and a lecture, *The Eternal Pilgrim*, given on the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Bunyan in 1928. He also edited a volume entitled *Lincoln Letters, Hitherto Unpublished*, in the *Library of Brown University*, 1927.

He was associate editor of the *Brown Alumni Monthly* from 1905-1917 and has been John Hay Professor of Bibliography at Brown since 1908. He was president of the Massachusetts Library Club from 1900-1901 and of the Rhode Island Library Association from 1904-1907. Since the spring of 1926 he has been a constant contributor to the editorial page of *The Providence Journal*.

Doctor Koopman states that he has had two of the greatest satisfactions that a librarian can enjoy, one a new library building and the other his "disciples." "I have had the good fortune," he states, "to be able to start some of my student assistants on a library career." His most highly appreciated professional recognition was his election to the presidency of the American Library Institute. His three years' term began in January, 1928.

A. L. A. Midwinter Meeting—I

Council

IN A two-day conference the Council of the American Library Association decided many questions of importance. "A Code of Library Ethics" as to the management of libraries and the professional conduct of librarians was presented by Josephine A. Rathbone, Chairman of the A. L. A. committee, which has made a study of the subject. The title was changed to "A Suggested Code of Library Ethics" and accepted as read. A report regarding the placing of D. C. numbers on L. C. cards and further cooperative cataloging was presented by Eliza Lamb, University of Chicago Libraries. A recommendation from the Hospital Libraries Committee for affiliation with the American Hospital Association was referred back to the committee for a more definite presentation. May Wood Wigginton, Chairman of the Subscription Book Committee, reported that the first issue of the *Bulletin*, reviewing sets which are recommended, as well as those which are not, will be published this month. Sets of books about which information will be given in the first number include: *America: Great crises in our history, told by its makers*; *American Educator*; *Book of Popular Science*; *Book of Rural Life*; *Book Trails for Baby Feet*; *Circle of Knowledge*; *Classroom Teacher*; *Encyclopædia Britannica*; *Lincoln Library of Essential Information*; *Lives of Game Animals*; *Mythology of All Races*; *New Century Book of Facts*; *Standard Dictionary of Facts*; *Volume Library*; *World Book Encyclopedia*. In addition, about two dozen encyclopedias or subscription sets which have received authoritative reviews in other periodicals will be indexed in the first number of the new bulletin. The National Association of Book Publishers has also appointed a subscription books committee which has offered to assist the A. L. A. committee in its new venture.

O. R. Howard Thomson, from the James V. Brown Library of Williamsport, Pa., gave a report from the Fire Insurance Committee, and Mr. Milam reported on recommendations to establish a statistical bureau at A. L. A. Headquarters. George B. Utley, Librarian of the Newberry Library, reported on the present status of the million dollar endowment fund sought by the association to carry on its work. The Carnegie Corporation has already provided \$1,000,000 for the American Library Association as the first contribution toward an endowment program of \$3,000,000. A second \$1,000,000 is in sight as soon as the public has evidenced

its interest by subscribing an equal amount. One-fifth of the necessary amount has been raised. Mr. Milam reported on the new constitution of the International Federation of Library Associations. Ralph Munn, Director of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, presented a protest against that part of Section 305 of the Tariff Bill which provides for the exclusion of books urging treason, insurrection or forcible resistance to any law of the United States which was made to both the House and Senate by the Federal and State Relations Committee of the American Library Association. It was felt that many books invaluable to scholarship might be brought under the definition and recent decisions of customs officials did not inspire confidence. An amendment to the Tariff Bill was adopted by the Senate, October 11, by the narrow margin of two votes, which excludes only those books urging forcible resistance to laws of the United States or containing threats against the life of any person in this country. This modifies the more general clause, considered so objectionable by scholars and librarians, which permitted exclusion of any books advocating treason or insurrection. Harry M. Lydenberg, Assistant Director of the New York Public Library, presented an approval of all periodicals and books printed on rag paper, and Forrest Spaulding reported on plans for the World Fair in 1933. Effie Power, Director of Work with Children in Cleveland, reported the acceptance of a new scholarship of \$1,000 offered by the publishers, E. P. Dutton & Co., toward a year of special training in children's work by the Section of the A. L. A. for Library Work with Children. The League of Library Commissions reported a donation of \$1,000 to be given toward the A. L. A. endowment fund. The motion for this donation was made by Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl. The concluding recommendation was to the Executive Board that the midwinter meetings might be held in some city other than Chicago.

Executive Board

THE FOLLOWING three items from the Executive Board are all that are ready for publication at the present time: J. C. M. Hanson, Professor, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, has accepted the temporary chairmanship of an editorial board for the proposed "American Library Association Journal of Discussion"; E. H. Anderson, Director, New York Public Library, and Charles C. Williamson, Director of Libraries, Columbia Univer-

sity, have been appointed American Library Association delegates to the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers to be held April 7 to 9 at Washington, D. C.; L. L. Dickerson, Librarian, Indianapolis Public Library, has been appointed a member of the Board on the Library and Adult Education to take the place of the late W. O. Carson.

Librarians of Large Public Libraries

LIBRARIANS of Large Public Libraries held two sessions at the midwinter meeting on December 30 at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Paul North Rice, Librarian of the Dayton Public Library, presided.

Four topics were discussed at the meeting Monday afternoon. Samuel H. Ranck, Librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library, Michigan, started the discussion of "How Should a Library Handle a Serious Cut In Its Budget?" by telling how his library managed a serious cut of \$22,000 during the last year. Mr. Ranck feels that the most important things in a case like this are to keep the staff together and cut down on service to the public in books and hours of opening. This paper will be printed in *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* at a later period.

In the absence of Miss Eastman, Librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, who was to open the discussion on "Departmentalization of the Largest Public Libraries," Everett P. Perry, Librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, told of the Los Angeles growth in departments from five to the present twenty-six, with a specialist for each public department. Doctor Locke of Toronto argued against specialization and Mr. Wheeler of Baltimore stated that the influence of the building itself is sometimes overestimated in this matter of specialization. He suggested that it is more important to have a first-class person in charge than to put a special department in a separate room. In the general discussion that followed it was the opinion that there must be considerable duplication on books and periodicals in a departmentalized library, that it was expensive and that readers were more interested in the contents of the books than with the physical division of books.

The third subject to be discussed was suggested by the letter of the late John Cotton Dana in *The New York Times*, suggesting the removal of fiction from public libraries. Carl B. Roden, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, led the discussion and stated that in his library during the past two years they had been cutting down on the number of fiction ordered, and that they had received practically

no complaints from the public. He stated that out of the 1575 books of fiction published during 1929, that Chicago had bought only 253 titles. In the general discussion, Ralph Munn of Pittsburgh stated that a test had been made in Pittsburgh to see how many people borrowed fiction, and that it was found to be only a small proportion of the total number of borrowers. Only 10 per cent of the Grand Rapids borrowers are responsible for the great use of fiction, according to Mr. Ranck. Mr. Strohm of Detroit remarked on the trash to be found in the so-called non-fiction books, and stated that as the library served people it had a right to provide what its borrowers wish. Mr. Dudgeon of Milwaukee stated that in discriminating against fiction we are Puritanic. "Speaking of myself," he said, "I have been educated more by fiction than by any other form of reading."

Forrest Spaulding of Des Moines, Iowa, led the discussion on book review meetings, and mentioned different plans which had been used in his library. Miss Wigginston of Denver felt that all means of introducing books to staff members are good. Experiences from Cleveland and Chicago told of alternate meetings held by two groups so as to bring in all staff members.

At the Monday evening session Harry M. Lydenberg, Assistant Director of the New York Public Library, led the discussion on reserve collections. A collection of 200,000 volumes has gradually been accumulated in New York which may be drawn upon by any department in the library. Every book that is not called for oftener than once a year is sent to this collection from all branches.

Clarence E. Sherman, Associate Librarian of the Providence Public Library, led the discussion of "Is there a need of a return of the library spirit in large libraries?" He felt that librarians are no longer book-minded but business engineers. Doctor Locke of Toronto stated that the librarian who does not know books loses his power over the public because they expect him to be able to talk about them.

The next topic of discussion was "Expense of Cataloging," led by Ralph Munn, Director of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh. His problem was, "Could not libraries cut down considerably on the expense of cataloging two classes of books, foreign books and children's books? Would it not do to have a mere author list of books in other languages than English, French, German and Spanish?" Mr. Munn covered this problem with detail, and in the general discussion that followed it was the general opinion that children's books needed to be cataloged in full, with perhaps the exception of picture books and easy books. As for the

foreign books, a mere author list would not be satisfactory, as more often the foreign borrower knew the publisher or the title of the book than the author. This discussion led into an informal discussion of insurance for card catalogs and insurance for libraries in general. Mr. Spaulding of Des Moines told of a policy costing approximately \$25 a year that covered small losses, damages to exhibits, etc. In several libraries (Albany, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Springfield, Mass., Cleveland and Des Moines) there is no insurance on library buildings and contents, but in Cleveland an emergency fund is kept in reserve to cover such cases.

There were several other suggested topics for discussion, but no time to cover them. The committee elected for the following year were: Chairman, Ralph Munn; Forrest Spaulding, Thomas Ayer.

College Librarians

THE midwinter conference of the College Librarians of the Middle West was held Monday evening, Dec. 30, C. P. Baber, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, presiding. The attendance was quite large and the informal discussion of the papers proved their interest. The first paper was read by Edna L. Goss of the University of Minnesota on "Cataloging of Serials and Government Documents." In this she discussed ably various guides and reference books that will help the cataloger with these publications. After this she discussed some of the many perplexing problems of this large group. This was followed by Willis H. Kerr, of Pomona College, on "Libraries for a Group of Associated Colleges." In this he, briefly but interestingly, spoke of the plan to unite the three independent college libraries of Claremont, Cal., in certain phases, as buying books costing \$10 or more, centralization of bookbinding, and many other parts of library work that can be dealt with by one central library without the other libraries losing their own identities. Miss Jessie Smith, Hiram College, read a paper on "Student Assistants in a Small College Library." In this she spoke of her own interesting work at Hiram with her student assistants, describing the course of instruction given to a small, select group, and then of the work of a very select few of this class in the college. She likewise spoke with feeling on the loss to librarianship of many of the student assistants after leaving college, due to lack of interest in them in the larger libraries after graduation. The report of the nominating committee was accepted. The officers for the coming year are as follows: Chairman, Jessie J. Smith, Hiram College Library, Hiram, Ohio; Secretary-Treasurer, Jessie

Jenks, Illinois College Library, Jacksonville; C. P. Baber, Kansas State Teachers College Library, Emporia, third member of the committee.

University and Reference Librarians

THE JOINT session of the University and Reference Librarians and College Librarians of the Middle West was held Monday afternoon, Dec. 30, with about 250 persons present. The first paper was by Anita M. Hostetter, American Library Association, on "Opportunities for Advanced Study: A Discussion of Scholarships Available for Library Workers." Miss Hostetter briefly but ably described scholarships open to librarians from those wanting advanced study to those who are just starting out. In a very interesting, informal talk on "Pioneering in a College Library," Elizabeth Howard West, Texas Technological College, told of her experience in the Panhandle region of Texas, from the beginning of the library, in August, 1925, to its present state. This was followed by H. W. Wilson, of the H. W. Wilson Company of New York City, on "Cooperative Periodical Exchange." His idea, in brief, is that libraries send to a designated clearing-house a list of duplicates and unwanted sets, listing each title separately, according to the Union List entry. These lists will be alphabetized and copies made to be sent to those libraries that may be interested in either buying or exchanging sets. The clearing-house will handle the selling and exchanging, with an expense rate fixed as the Wilson Company does for its services. For the individual or scattered issues of magazines, he suggested that the Wilson Want List, as compiled for several years, be used as a basis as to what is worth exchanging or selling. As H. H. B. Meyer, of the Library of Congress, was not present to speak on the new British Museum Catalog, James T. Gerould, of Princeton University, spoke briefly on the value and use of the British Museum Catalog. At the same time, he urged libraries to buy this valuable bibliographical aid. So far only 144 sets have been ordered, and 200 are needed to receive the minimum price. He then spoke on the "List of Serial Publications of Foreign Governments," giving briefly the report of the work. He was followed by Theodore W. Koch, of Northwestern University Library, who supplemented his recent articles in *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* with an informal, illustrated talk, "A Librarian Revisits Europe." C. P. Baber, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, and Julian S. Fowler, Oberlin College, chairmen of the two groups, presided jointly.

Current Library Literature

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' "Bibliography of Library Economy," to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

BOOK BUYING

Baldwin, E. V. Buying problems of the bookshop and the library. *LIB. JOUR.* 55:7-9. 1930.

Especially problems encountered in selecting original stocks.

Bostwick, A. E. Book buying for branch libraries. *LIB. JOUR.* 55:9-11. 1930.

Branch librarians in St. Louis enjoy a large degree of independence.

Spaulding, Forrest. Some problems of the mid-west library bookbuyer. *LIB. JOUR.* 55:11-13. 1930.

The chief problem is to get books in a reasonable period after publication.

BOOK STOCK

Sayers, W. B. *The Revision of the Stock of a Public Library*. London: Grafton, 1929. cl. 54p. 5s.

Recommends frequent and drastic revision, and suggests rules for discarding books in each division of the Dewey Decimal Classification, besides general rules for discarding. Indexed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Black, N. F. The library situation in British Columbia. *LIB. JOUR.* 55:17-19. 1930.

Present conditions and plans of the Public Library Commission after the recent Library Survey.

BUILDINGS, LIBRARY. See LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE.

CARSON, WILLIAM O.

W. O. Carson. Obituaries and editorial. por. *Ont. Lib. Review.* 14:34, 40-41. 1929.

Mr. Carson was Inspector of Public Libraries in the Province of Ontario.

CATALOGING

Association des Bibliothécaires Français. *Règles Générales Proposées pour la Rédaction des Catalogues en l'ue de leur Unification*. Paris: Champion, 1929. pap. 32p.

Directions for making cards for author, subject and classed catalogs, shelf-list, etc.

Johnson, M. F. *Manual of Cataloging and Classification for Elementary School Libraries*. Wilson, 1929. pap. 45p.

A guide to the making of simple catalog cards. Has been used as a teaching text at Detroit Teachers' College.

CENSORSHIP.

Cannon, C. L. Who shall decide what we can't read? *LIB. JOUR.* 54:1024-1026. 1929.

An account of the censorship provisions in the proposed tariff bill.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

New York Public Library. *Children's Books Suggested as Holiday Gifts on Exhibition in the Central Children's Room*. 1929. pap. 20p.

An annotated list.

CHINESE LITERATURE. See MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

CHRISTMAS IN THE LIBRARY

Annable, Dorothy. Christmas in the library. *Bull. of the New Hampshire Pub. Libs.* n.s. 25:2-5. 1929.

Includes list of books priced at \$1 or less.

Bailey, S. C. A library Christmas tree. *LIB. JOUR.* 54:1017-1018. 1929.

Christmas at St. Viator College Library, Bourbonnais, Ill.

Peterson, M. O. The spirit of Christmas at your library. illus. *LIB. JOUR.* 54:1015-1017. 1929.

The Des Moines (Iowa) Public Library's Christmas tree.

Rossell, M. E. Fort Wayne's Christmas exhibit. illus. *LIB. JOUR.* 54:1018. 1929.

CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES

Sayers, W. C. B. *An Introduction to Library Classification; Theoretical, Historical and Practical*. 3rd ed.—rewritten. London: Grafton, 1929. cl. 296p. 10s. 6d.

With readings, exercises and examination papers. Indexed.

CORRESPONDENCE STUDY, LIBRARY

Horton, Marion. Recent developments in correspondence study. *LIB. JOUR.* 54:1022-1023. 1929.

Particularly the Home Study Courses in Library Service of Columbia University.

DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

Clemons, Harry. D. C. versus L. C. *Libraries.* 35:1-4. 1930.

D. C. might be more elastic. System of L. C. notation is difficult to remember, and L. C. is still incomplete.

EDUCATION, ADULT

Shaw, W. B. *Alumni and Adult Education*. New York: Amer. Assn. for Adult Ed., 1929. pap. 117p.

The part both the college and the local library can play is given prominence in this introductory survey.

Waples, Douglas. What we don't know about the library and adult education. *Libraries.* 34:479-484. 1929.

There is lack of knowledge of objectives, methods and effects.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Schulz, Maximilian. Libraries in tuberculosis sanatoria. *Wilson Bull.* 4:111-112. 1929.

Stresses the need of light recreational reading.

The library and the hospital. St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. Lib. Beacon. illus. 2:[1-2]. 1930.

ILLINOIS, UNIVERSITY OF. SMITH MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The new library, University of Illinois. *Libraries.* illus. plans. 34:503-506. 1929.

University of Illinois. *The Library Building*. Dedicated Oct. 18, 1929. Urbana. pap. [16]p. illus. plans.

INCUNABULA

Haraszi, Zoltán. XVth Century books in the [Boston Public] Library. facsim. *More Books*. 4:353-380. 1929. (To be continued).

The library owns about 200 incunabula.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS LIBRARY. GENEVA.

An international library. *ILLUS. LIB. JOUR.* 55:16. 1930.

The library has 95,000 volumes classified by the Brussels system.

LIBRARIES

Cole, G. W. *The Ideally Perfect Library*. Reprinted from *Essays Offered to Herbert Putnam*. pap. 15p.

The Ideally Perfect Library would include the entire production of the printing presses of all nations from about 1450 to the present day.

IOWA

Brown, C. H. *Librarianship in Iowa*. *Iowa Lib. Quar.* 11:49-50. 1929.

President's address to Iowa Lib. Assn. meeting.

ITALY

Hodgson, J. G. *The Biblioteche Popolari di Italy*. *Libraries*. 35:15-18. 1930. (To be continued.)

"The Italian equivalent of the American branch or station library."

NORTH CAROLINA

Gardner, O. M. *The significance of the Citizens' Library Movement*. *N. C. Lib. Bull.* 7:203-207. 1929.

Address before the N. C. Lib. Assn., by the Governor of the State.

SOUTH AFRICA

Ferguson, M. J. *Memorandum: Libraries in the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and Kenya Colony*. New York: Carnegie Corporation of New York, 1929. pap. 34p. gratis.

Based on a survey made for the Corporation.

Pitt, S. A. *Memorandum (etc.)*. pap. 45p. gratis.

See also BRITISH COLUMBIA.

UNITED STATES

Hodgson, J. G. *Travel notes of a visiting librarian*. *Wilson Bull.* 4:116-118. 1929.

The author discovered much duplication of effort in reference departments.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE

Wheeler, J. L. *Library Building*. pap. 22; 4p. illus. plans. (Reprinted from *The Year's Work in Librarianship*. 26-27 Bedford Sq., London: Library Assn., 1929).

"The present article confines itself largely to what has been described in print in 1928, with some slight additional explanatory text, on the same buildings, gathered by correspondence."

See also LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN.

LIBRARY FINANCE

Fair, E. M. *What shall we tell the taxpayer?* *Penn. Lib. Notes*. 12:57-62. 1929.

A cost-study of library expenditures, with recommendations for library publicity.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION. See DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

LIBRARY WORK

Moody, K. T., ed. *The Library Within the Walls*. Wilson, 1929. cl. 524p. \$2.75. ("Classics of American Libship.")

Reprints of articles and addresses on reference service, access to shelves, the collection, documents, art and science and the library, special libraries, university libraries, etc.

1928

Library Association. *The Year's Work in Librarianship*. Vol. I. 1928. 26-27 Bedford Square, London, 1929. pap. 216p. 7s. 6d.

Intended to be a "yearly methodical survey of current publications and activities." International in scope. Covers Palaeography and Manuscripts, Archives, Bibliography and the Library Profession as well as all types of Libraries. Chapters on Orientalia and Library Law and a fuller index are promised for later issues.

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

Broening, A. M., and M. S. Wilkinson. *Magic Keys to Books (Card Catalog and Magazine Index)*. Baltimore: Enoch Pratt Free Library, c1929. ("Adventures in the Library"). 36p.

— *Magic Keys to Books (Title Page, Table of Contents, Preface)*. 16p. 20c.

Apply inductive method to teaching use of library to fourth and seventh grades.

Fortune, W. W. *Planning the children's library*. plans. *Ln. and Book World*. 19:130-133. 1929.

Plans of several English libraries for children, with suggestions for equipment.

Hunt, C. W. *A new intermediate department*. *ILLUS. LIB. JOUR.* 55:14-15. 1930.

The Brownsville Children's Branch of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library.

This year's Children's Book Exhibit. *ILLUS. ST. PAUL (Minn.) P. L. Lib. Beacon*. Dec., 1929.

The romance of chivalry furnished the central idea.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY

Laufer, Berthold. *The Gest Chinese Research Library at McGill University, Montreal*. The University, 1929. pap. 8p. illus.

The gift of Mr. Guion M. Gest of New York. This collection ranks second only to the Chinese Division of the Library of Congress.

NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES

The November, 1929, issue of *Special Libraries* is a newspaper number, with articles on "Newspaper Library Methods," by Robert W. Desmond; "Indexing Feature Articles," by Reinhold T. Pusch; "Vertical File and Scrap Books," by Katharine K. Patton; "Keeping a Record of Library Calls," by Blanche L. Davenport, and others.

NORWICH, ENGLAND. EARLHAM BRANCH LIBRARY

Dealing with outlying districts. I.—Norwich: Earlham Branch Library. illus. plans. *Ln. and Book World*. 19:133-138. 1929.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

UNITED STATES

Bostwick, A. E. *The American Public Library*. 4th ed. rev. and enl. Appleton, 1929. cl. 471p. illus. \$3.

Issued with the endorsement of the Editorial Committee of the A. L. A. Partly rewritten and entirely reset. Has two new chapters, on adult education and art collection.

Hughes, H. L. *Schools and Libraries*. Reprinted from *A History of Trenton [N. J.] 1679-1929*. pap. illus. 71p. Public Libraries, p. 753-774.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Borden, A. K. *Reference work in a college library*. *Libraries*. 35:33-34. 1930.

"Culture and psychology are *sine qua non* in reference work."

Special Libraries for December, 1929, has articles on first aids in reference work in the special library by Edith L. Shearer and M. E. Pellett.

Wyer, J. I. *Reference Work*. A. L. A., 1929. cl. 315p. \$2.50. (A. L. A. Curriculum Study.)

Materials (the world of print); Methods (the use of print), and Administration.

SALARIES

A. L. A. Committee on Salaries, Insurance and Annuities. Salary statistics: large and medium-sized public libraries. *A. L. A. Bull.* 23:778-783. 1929.

Includes 40 large public libraries, 6 more than in 1928, and 41 medium-sized libraries, 2 less than in 1928.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Batchelder, Annie. Reading guidance: wholesale? *Libraries*. 34:540-542. 1929.

In large school libraries, group discussions may have to take the place of individual guidance. Permanent records of each student's reading should be kept.

See also CATALOGING.

SOUTH AFRICA. See LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD SOUTH AFRICA

STOCKTAKING METHODS

Hunt, K. G. Stock statistics. *Lib. World*. 32:131-136. 1929.

A card stock record which gives at a glance the net stock or the additions over any period.

SUBJECT HEADINGS

Pettee, Julia. Factors in determining subject headings. *LIB. JOUR.* 54:1019-1022. 1929.

As applied in the library of the Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

TECHNICAL LIBRARIES

McColvin, E. R. A. New London Library. *Lib. World*. 32:107-108. 1929.

A brief account of the Regent Street Polytechnic Library.

TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP. See CORRESPONDENCE STUDY, LIBRARY

TRUSTEES, LIBRARY

Hale, Mrs. J. W. Why library trustees? *Libraries*. 35:5-7. 1930.

"They must act as bumpers for the library and shock absorbers for the librarians."

WILKES-BARRE, PA. OSTERHOUT FREE LIBRARY

Poland, Myra. A glimpse backward. *LIB. JOUR.* 55:19. 1930.

Amusing classifications of books in an 1864 printed catalog.

BOOKS BY AND ABOUT LIBRARIANS

Koch, T. W. *Reading: A Vice or a Virtue? The Essence of Poetry*. By Sir Rennell Rodd. *Standards of Value in Fiction*. By Franklyn Bliss Snyder. Dayton, Ohio: Univ. of Dayton, 1929. bds. 119p. illus. \$2.50.

A library miscellany issued as a souvenir of the dedication of the Albert Emanuel Library presented to the University of Dayton by Victor Emanuel.

Newman, Frances. *Letters*; ed. by Hansell Baugh. Liveright, 1929. cl. 372p. \$3.

"And these letters remain, also, if but as a shadow of that strange and ever-ardent personality, yet as a shadow very vitally shaped."—James Branch Cabell, Prefatory note.

Nodier, Charles. [1780-1844]. *Francesco Colonna; a Fanciful Tale of the Writing of the Hyperotomachia*. Tr. by Theodore Wesley Koch. Chicago: Privately printed, 1929.

By the librarian of the Bibliothèque de l'arsenal; translated by the librarian of Northwestern University.

New Library Dedicated at Greene, Rhode Island

ON DEC. 28, 1929, the village of Greene, in the town of Coventry, home of that famous Revolutionary war general, Nathanael Greene, for whom the village of Greene is named and whose part in the establishment of independence in this country was second only to that of General Washington, dedicated its new public library building. Among those taking part in the impressive services were two descendants of General Greene. The program, replete with unusual features, was carried out under the direction of Edwin H. Arnold, vice-president of the Library Association and chairman of the dedication committee. The climax was an address by United States Senator Felix Hebert. In presenting Senator Hebert, Chairman Arnold said it was the first time that a United States Senator had spoken in Greene. Senator Hebert in opening his address said that it was the first time that, as a United States Senator, he had been privileged to speak at the dedication of a public library. He prefaced his address with an expression of gratification at being able to join in the occasion, as it was in the town of Coventry that he had been privileged to read his first book from a public library, and also because Coventry was the town in which he first attended school. Mrs. William M. Congdon, State Library Visitor, extended the greetings of the State Library Division, and told of the development of public libraries in rural communities. A list of the many generous contributors to the construction of the new building was read. The erection of the building was made possible by the family of the late Edward E. Arnold, who contributed an amount equal to that raised by contributions. The president of the Library Association expressed the appreciation of the people of the community for the untiring efforts of Miss Mittie Arnold, who, he said, was largely responsible for the realization of the dream of having a library building in the village of Greene. The Greene Public Library was organized in 1923 and housed in the community school building until the erection of the new building.

An Error

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In the selected reading list of books on Japan, P. J. Treat's *Japan and America* is mentioned as being "out of print" (see L. J. 54:947, Nov. 15). May I call attention to the fact that Mr. Treat has recently revised his book to cover 1928, and that it may be obtained from the Stanford University Press for \$3.50.

Sincerely yours,

ALICE N. HAYS, *Reference Librarian*.



Through the Looking Glass

A Monthly Review of Children's Books
and Reading

By Helen Martin

Library Work With Children, Western Reserve University School of Library Science.



PREDICTING the new titles which will be of permanent value to the collection before they have been put through their professional paces is difficult. There are, however, certain volumes, particularly adapted to the needs of the school curriculum, which seem worthy of attention.

In geography, or in truer pedagogical parlance—social science, a pleasing variation in textbook approach is afforded by Gregory's *Africa*. The usual subjects, such as climate, people, animals, and minerals, are discussed in the light of recent investigation, but what renders the material especially valuable is the brief historical sketch of each division of the "Dark Continent," treated in relation to its geographical situation. This pertinent book, written by a prominent authority, is well indexed and well illustrated with clear half-tones, interpolated through the text.

Europe, especially through its main countries of Italy, France, and England, has been refreshingly described and sketched in *Story-book Europe*. In spite of the inevitable bon voyage atmosphere, it will serve as a guide book, even for those at home, for the author has added the literary and historical background. A helpful bibliography counterbalances in some measure the omission of an index, and the book will be a real stimulus to the junior high school student for further browsing among the travel shelves.

The modern curriculum requires an early introduction to science, and *Holiday Pond*, written by a professor of the subject, has an accurate, dependable text, suited to the fourth grade. Under attractive chapter headings the life of the frog, swallow, cardinal flower, and other friends of meadow and pond are explained. With true poetic feeling Miss Patch shows how nature lies open like a book to all who will stop, listen, and read the fascinating tale. The somewhat square format allows full-page illustrations of animals, photographed in unusual poses.

Under the rather commercial title, *Made in America*, the story of American craftsmanship from Puritan times to the "Mauve decade" is unfolded for the reader of ten to twenty by

means of biographical sketches. The author cleverly incorporates her theory that our commodities and luxuries are the result of, and adapted to, our mode of living. History teachers will find new portraits of Paul Revere and Thomas Jefferson, while those in manual training and household economics will delight in the unusual bits of information furnished from the craft side in the confines of this slender little volume.

Aviation necessarily creeps into the academic life of the school, and for the untechnically minded librarian many questions are difficult to answer. This fall, however, two books, complementing each other, will prove indispensable to the collection. Two members of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology trace the history of aviation from its almost imperceptible flickerings in 400 B. C. to the present brilliant realization in an extremely alive book, *Sky High*. The courage, persistence, and genius of generations of bird men, known and unknown, with their tragedies and successes, is stressed, while more than a hundred photographs picture the many momentous advances of man's conquest of the air. *Air, Men and Wings*, also written by experts, is devoted rather to the more technical aspects, such as types of aircraft, air motors, training, airways, etc. The embryonic pilot will thumb eagerly the chapter on building models, and his too-eager enthusiasm will be guided by constant reminders that neatness, accuracy, and an elementary knowledge of the laws of aerodynamics are essential. For the devotee, whether young or old, and especially helpful for reference work, is the dictionary of aeronautical terms, arranged alphabetically.

These titles have been discussed primarily from the school library standpoint, yet they would be found equally valuable in any children's room collection, as they are a real contribution to the worth-while non-fiction, and will make possible better book service to the children of the community.

For Bibliography of books reviewed see p. 77.

Cuts, at top of page, of the "White Knight sliding down the poker" are taken by permission from the Tenniel edition of *Through the Looking Glass* published by Macmillan Co.

Report of Committee for the Encouragement of Research

Research work completed in 1928-29, including a considerable number of theses written as part of the requirements for master's degrees.

Adams, Randolph G., Librarian, William L. Clements Library.

The Gateway to American History. 1929.

Allen, Jessie M., Librarian, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. D. A.

Author and Subject Index to Publications on Plant Pathology Issued by the State Agricultural Experiment Stations up to Dec. 1, 1927. June, 1928, Oberly Memorial Fund.

Ambrose, Curtis Emory.

A Study of High School Libraries with Special References to Indiana. Master's thesis, 1928. Indiana University, Bloomington.

Ambuhl, Frances I.

The Cataloging of Sacred Books and Anonymous Classics. Master's thesis, 1929. University of Illinois, Urbana.

Anderson, Jesse Fay.

Supplementary Reading List Annotated by High School Boys and Girls of Indiana. Master's thesis, 1928. Indiana University, Bloomington.

Anderson, W., Professor of Political Science, and Glidden, S.

System of Classification for Political Science and Collections. 1928. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Banks, Lee Frazier.

A Supervisory Campaign in Reading for Birmingham, Ala. Master's thesis, 1928. George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

Banta, Nola Katheryn.

An Analytical Study of the Independent Reading of Junior High School Pupils. Master's thesis, 1928. University of Chicago.

Battles, Frances M.

An Account of the Public Library Movement in Ohio with Special Reference to Some Outstanding Libraries. Master's thesis. University of Illinois, Urbana, 1929.

Bereaw, Louise O., Bureau of Agriculture Economics Library.

The Apple Industry in the United States. A selected list of references on the economic aspects of the industry, together with some references on varieties. February, 1928. Oberly Memorial Fund.

Beaumont, Amanda Lee, and Green, Geraldine Robinson.

The Dean's Direction of the Leisure Reading of the Women Students in Teacher Training Institutions. 1928. State Department of Free Schools, Charleston, W. Va. Bishop, Merrill.

Book Contacts of Children in Junior Schools—based on an experiment set up in San Antonio, Texas. Master's thesis, 1928. University of Texas, Austin.

Black, Dorothy, M.

The Influence of Public Libraries as Revealed by Biography and Autobiography. Master's thesis, 1929. University of Illinois, Urbana.

Bliss, Henry E., Associate Librarian of the College of the City of New York.

The Organization of Knowledge and the System of the Sciences. Holt. 1929.

Boyd, Anne M., Assistant Professor of Library Economy, University of Illinois Library School, Urbana.

Outline for the Course in U. S. Government Publications as Sources of Information for Libraries, treated by sources of issue rather than by subject. 1929.

Branson, Ernest P.

An Experiment in Substituting Library Reading for Class Instruction in the Sixth Grade. Long Beach, Cal., City Schools, Department of Research. 1928.

Brasfield, Nila Irene.

Reorganization of the Bryson College Library, Fayetteville, Tenn. Master's thesis, 1928. George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

Bringas, Esperanza Velasquez, Librarian, Ministry of Education, and Valle, Rafael H., Chief, Bibliography Section, Ministry of Education, Mexico.

Indice de Escritores. 1929.

Brown, Charles H., Librarian, Iowa State College, Ames.

Study of Telford's Report on Personnel

for Public Libraries Adapting It to College and University Library Personnel. 1929.

Campbell, Clara Evelyn.

A Study of Children's Reading in the Larchmont (N. Y.) Public Library. Master's thesis, School of Library Service Columbia University, 1928.

Cannon, Lucius H., Librarian, Municipal Reference Library, St. Louis.

Presidential Election Statistics, 1900-1904, with a bibliography on political leaders and national policies. Municipal Reference Library, 1928. St. Louis, Mo.

Carlson, Pearl Gertrude.

English and American Authors; editions and reference aids recommended for the reference room of a college or university library. Master's thesis. School of Library Service, Columbia University, 1928.

Casford, E. Lenore, Periodical Librarian, University of Oregon, Eugene.

Magazines of the Nineties. LIB. JOUR. 54: 529-534. 1929.

Cole, George Watson, Librarian Emeritus, Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

First Folio of Shakespeare, a further word regarding the correct arrangement of its preliminary leaves.

Lewis Hughes, the Militant Minister of the Bermudas and His Printed Work. Am. Antiq. Soc., Worcester, 1928.

Cox, Fannie.

Teaching Outlines for Biography and Periodical Indexes and Bibliographies for a First Year Course in Reference Work. Master's thesis, School of Library Service, Columbia University, 1928.

Cundiff, Ruby Ethel.

The Stimulation of Cultural Reading; a college and university library problem. Master's thesis, School of Library Service, Columbia University, 1928.

Curley, Alice Minor.

An Analysis of the Methods Used in Investigating Children's Reading Interests and a Summary of the Findings. Master's thesis, 1927-28, Yale University.

Dennis, Elizabeth G., First Assistant, School Librarian, Public Library, St. Paul, Minn.

Indians of America; a reference list for schools and libraries.

Drury, F. K. W., Assistant Librarian, Brown University.

Selection and Acquisition of Books for Libraries. 1928. A. L. A.

Evans, O. Louise, Librarian, Bureau of Public Roads.

Bibliography Street and Highway Safety. Highway Educ. Board, Washington, D. C. Mimeographed.

Farr, Helen Esther.

Children's Literature in Teachers' Colleges and Normal Schools; some investigations and recommendations. Master's thesis, School of Library Service, Columbia University, 1928.

Fuller, George W., Librarian, Spokane Public Library.

The Inland Empire of the Pacific Northwest. 3 v., Spokane.

Goold, Clarissa.

Literary Annuals and Gift Books; a bibliography supplementary to Faxon with an introductory essay. Master's thesis, School of Library Service, Columbia University, 1928.

Gray, Dean William Scott, and Munroe, Ruth.

The Reading Interests and Habits of Adults; a preliminary report. Macmillan, N. Y. \$3.50.

Hanna, Ben M.

Leisure Time Activities of Normal and Bright Children in Grades Seven to Twelve. Master's thesis. University of Chicago.

Hawkins, Dorothy Lawson.

A Check List of Delaware Imprints up to and Including 1800; a contribution to the history of printing in Delaware. Master's thesis, School of Library Service, Columbia University, 1928.

Herney, Helen Mary.

An Analysis of Junior High School Literature and Reading. Master's thesis. Chicago.

Howard, Clara Eliza.

Public Library Branches in Public School Buildings. Master's thesis, School of Library Service, Columbia University, 1928.

Hu, I.

Experimental Studies of Reading Habits of Adult Chinese. Doctor's thesis, 1928, University of Chicago.

Huber, Miriam Blanton.

The Influence of Intelligence Upon Chil-

dren's Reading Interests. Doctor's thesis, 1928. Teachers College, Columbia University, N. Y.

Jennings, Joe.

Leisure Reading of Junior High School Boys and Girls. Knoxville, Tenn., City Schools, Department of Research, 1928. (Bulletin No. 10, June 1, 1928.)

Kjösness, Nikoline Fredrikke.

A History of the International Catalog on Scientific Literature. Master's thesis, School of Library Service, Columbia University, N. Y., 1928.

Klene, Vivian.

Experiment in Library and Remedial Reading in Grades Four, Five and Six, John Muir School. Long Beach, Cal., City Schools, Department of Research, 1928.

Koch, Theodore Wesley.

The Vatican Library: two papers by Monsigneur Eugene Tisserant and Theodore Wesley Koch, Jersey City, N. J., 1929.

Reading, a Vice or a Virtue? (Appended: Sir Rennell Rodd, The essence of poetry; Franklin Bliss Snyder, Standard of value in fiction) Dayton, Ohio, University of Dayton, 1929.

Kwei, John C. C.

An Historical Survey of Chinese Libraries. Master's thesis, School of Library Service, Columbia University, 1928.

Lancaster, Thomas Jesse.

A Study of Voluntary Reading of Children in Grades Four to Eight. Master's thesis, 1927. University of Chicago.

Latshaw, Ruth N.

A Comparative Study of the Rules for the Alphabetical Arrangement of Cards in the Catalogs of Certain Libraries of the U. S., Canada and Great Britain. Master's thesis, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Lease, Jessie Fern.

The Vocational Content of Reading Materials Recommended for Junior High School Pupils. Master's thesis, 1927. University of Chicago.

Lowe, John Adams, Assistant Librarian, Brooklyn Public Library.

Public Library Administration. 1928. A. L. A.

McCloy, Elizabeth Johnston.

Biographical Directories of American

Colleges and Universities; their reference value and use in the college. Master's thesis, School of Library Service, Columbia University, 1928.

McCracken, Mrs. Pearl Carden.

History and Present Status of the County Library in Texas. Master's thesis, 1927. Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

Makepeace, Laura I.

The Condition of Agriculture in the United States and Measures for Its Improvement. 1923-1928. A selected bibliography. June, 1928. Oberly Memorial Fund.

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Brown, Charles H., Librarian, Iowa State College.

Study of the Factors Which Should Determine the Amount of Funds Needed for a University Library.

Catalog Section of the A. L. A.

The Extension of Cataloging Service as Now Rendered to Libraries by the Library of Congress; including a consideration of the Union Catalog foreign bibliographical undertakings, card printing schemes and the like.

Collins, Will H., Assistant Librarian, University of Missouri.

The Relationship Between Libraries and Art Museums in Library Buildings.

Coney, Donald, Assistant Librarian, University of North Carolina.

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Eames, Wilberforce, Research Bibliographer.

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Adult Education in Penal Institutions.

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Lydenberg, H. M., Assistant Director, New York Public Library.

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Metcalf, Frank J., Washington, D. C.

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Brown, J. Douglas, Director of Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University.

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Bibliography of Library Service to Correctional Institutions Such as Hospitals, Reformatories, Prisons, Etc.

Pellett, M. E., Librarian, The Port of New York Authority.

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University of Chicago Graduate Library School.

Source Book on the Invention of Printing.

Walter, Frank K., Librarian, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Introduction to the Making and Use of Books. Outline history of libraries and the library movement.

Wedemeyer, Mary L.

Bibliography of Robert Frost.

Wilgus, A. Curtis, Professor of University of South Carolina.

Critical Bibliography of Works Published in the Chief Languages Dealing with Hispanic America.

The Committee for the Encouragement of Research consists of: Chairman H. O. Severance; E. O. Richardson; Adam Strohm; and C. C. Williamson.

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(Continued from "Through the Looking Glass" on page 71)

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Hodgins, Eric & Magoun, Frederick Alexander.

Sky High; the story of aviation. Little, Brown. \$2.50.

Patch, Edith Marion.

Holiday Pond; ill. Macmillan. \$2.

Peck, Anne Merriman.

Storybook Europe; with woodcuts and ill. by the author. Harper. \$2.50.

Smith, Mrs. Susan.

Made in America; drawings by Harrie Wood. Knopf. \$2.

New Buildings

NEBRASKA State Teachers College Library at Chadron, Neb., was dedicated December 5, 1929.

THE TANNER Memorial Library at Illinois College, Jacksonville, was dedicated October 14, 1929.

THE NEW library building at River Forest, Ill., was dedicated October 13, 1929.

PRELIMINARY work for the erection of the Shakespeare Library Building in Washington, D. C., which is to be a combination of reading room, exhibition gallery and a reproduction of an Elizabethan theatre, has been started with the clearing of the site on the south side of East Capitol Street, between Second and Third Streets. The structure will be approximately 216 feet by 112 feet, and is made possible by a foundation created by Henry C. Folger, American business leader, who gave the National Capitol his Shakespearean collection, which will be housed in the new edifice.

Amherst Holds Sunday Series

THE JONES LIBRARY, Amherst, Mass., began the seventh season in its series of Sunday afternoon meetings on Dec. 1 when Prof. Frank Prentice Rand, of the English Department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, presented "An Amherst Songbag," an illustrated lecture on Amherst in Poetry. This was the 105th meeting in this "Sunday at Five" series, the first having been given in January, 1922. Usually local talent is depended upon for musical or literary programs, travel talks, local history or other lectures, but occasionally friends from neighboring towns contribute their time and talents to the making of the programs.

The library was first opened on Sunday afternoons from three to six o'clock "for those too busy or too tired to come in on weekdays," and these Sunday afternoon meetings were started soon afterward, very largely for those too busy or too tired to get any of the cultural or educational offerings available during the week. The result is that many new people come in, in addition to the regular weekday patrons. The opportunity to browse in the reading rooms for an hour or more, borrow out books, and finish the day with music or a lecture in the Library Auditorium is accepted by many as a happy part of their sojourn in Amherst.

In the Library World

ABE MARTIN



"I wonder if you've got sich a thing as a good, interestin' novel, one I won't be afraid to leave layin' around where the children 'll see it?" asked Mrs. Leghorn Tharp at our Public Library today.

Christmas Greetings
from the
Indianapolis Public Library Staff

A custom established in the Cleveland Public Library in 1910 of sending out a Christmas greeting has evidently borne fruit, for this year greeting cards from several other libraries have come to our attention. In the last issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL the Christmas card from the Montclair (N. J.) Public Library was given, and in this issue we have the greeting used by the Indianapolis (Ind.) Public Library. It is an interesting fact, in connection with this last-mentioned card, that Abe Martin, himself, prepared it for the library—perhaps as his Christmas greeting to the staff.

Valuable Gift Received

IN ACCORDANCE with the will of the late Prof. Marlow A. Shaw, for twenty years a member of the English Department of the University of Iowa, the University of Iowa Library has received his entire collection of books. This collection consists of approximately 1000 volumes of standard works of English literature, and will form a usable and valuable addition to the library.

First Library to Exchange With Germany

THE FRAMINGHAM TOWN Library, Massachusetts, has made an exchange of assistants with the Deutsche Bucherei in Leipzig, Germany, for one year. Miss Carolyn A. Walker of Framingham has gone over there for one year and Miss Hanna Richard has come to America. It is understood that this is the first library to make an exchange with Germany.

Seventeen Years of Service

A CONSOLIDATED report of the Rochester Public Library, covering seventeen years of service, includes summaries dating from the beginning of the library in 1911. This is the sixth publication of its kind and includes annual reports nine to seventeen, covering especially the years 1920 to 1928 inclusive. During those years annual reports were published only in the newspapers. Since 1919 seven new libraries have been opened. The registration of borrowers has grown until it now includes 24.74 per cent of the estimated population. Children constitute about one-third of the registered borrowers. The agencies from which books were issued in 1928 were: One Central Library, 12 branches, 9 sub-branches, 72 deposit stations, 690 graded classroom collections in public schools, and 9 playgrounds. A total of 2,397,600 volumes were circulated in 1928. Besides the many illustrations of the growth in service, by charts and pictures, the librarian ends his report by a list of those things he is thankful for, and his regrets:

THE LIBRARIAN REGRETS

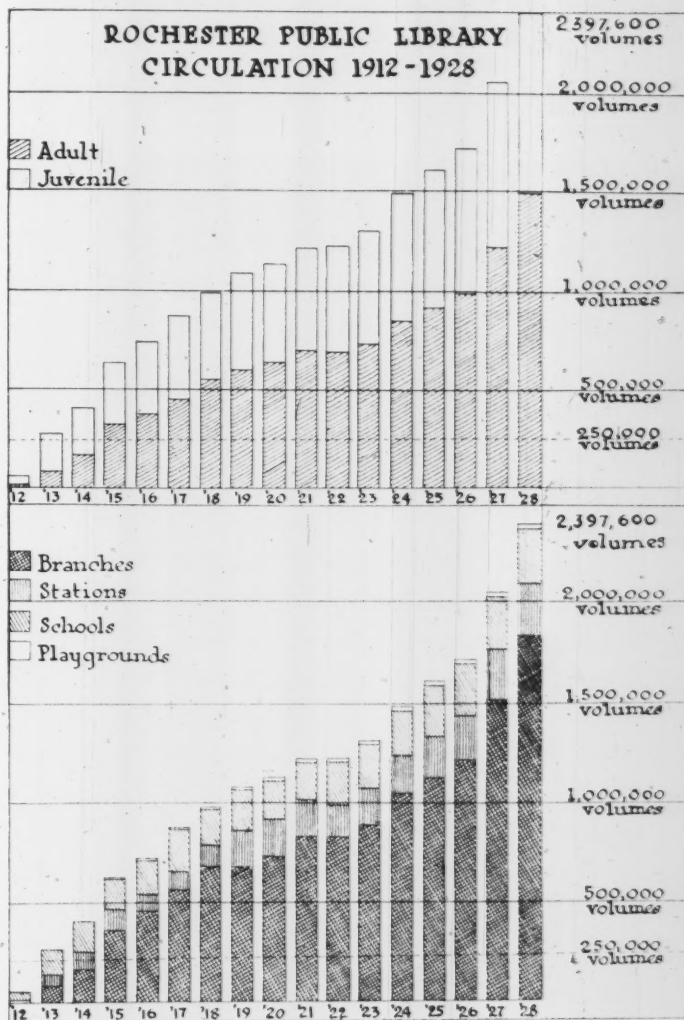
1. That so many of the libraries are in makeshift and made-over quarters. Thus there has been little opportunity to plan real library buildings. Most of the branches fail architecturally to express their purpose or to impress their users.
2. That the policy of renting quarters has been followed so extensively.
3. That under the city manager form of government the powers of the Library Board have been so reduced that the work of the librarian is more difficult and less enjoyable than it was formerly.
4. That the library is subject to the restrictions of municipal civil service. This is not a criticism of the local commission who have cooperated heartily with the library, but a conclusion based on seventeen years of experience with the system.

5. That efforts to cooperate with the Reynolds Library have thus far been unsuccessful.

6. That a combination of circumstances and forces long prevented the establishment of a central library and still stand in the way of its needed and fullest development.

THE LIBRARIAN IS THANKFUL

1. For the opportunity, rare in 1912, of starting the public library system in a city which ranks twenty-third in size in the United States and among the first in beauty, wealth, progressiveness and general well-being.
2. For a Board of Trustees who uphold standards of service and who deal with principles and policies and leave administrative details to the librarian.
3. For a staff of assistants who are competent.



studious, energetic, polite and devoted to the best ideals of service.

4. For the liberal support given by the city to the various units of book distribution once they were established.

5. For the assurance that the established units of service will be maintained and for the prospect that their housing will be improved and their number increased.

6. For the action of the Common Council that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in adopting the "New York State Employees' Retirement System."

* * *

Minneapolis Observes Anniversary

ON DEC. 16 the Minneapolis Public Library observed the fortieth anniversary of the opening of its doors to the public. The occasion was observed by a dinner for the library board and the staff. The present librarian, Miss Gratia Countryman, was a member of the original staff. Herbert Putnam was the first librarian in Minneapolis leaving to become librarian of Congress. The library had as one feature of its celebration an exhibit with posters listing popular books in 1889, the current events and fashions of the year, as well as the plays running in New York at the time. There was also a group of pictures of Minneapolis taken about that date.

Notes on Modern Design

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY of Newark, N. J., has recently reprinted *Notes on Modern Design*, a leaflet with bibliography which was printed in January in connection with an exhibit of Modern Design held in the library. This reprint contains a revised and enlarged book list. Copies will be sent to people interested. Apply direct.

The E. P. Dutton Fellowship

THE E. P. DUTTON Fellowship for Library Work with Children, as announced in the January 1st issue of *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL*, was the idea of John Macrae, president of E. P. Dutton, who stated in making this proposal that he wished to name the Fellowship after Mr. Dutton, "from whom he had learned to love the publishing of children's books." The following conditions for the fellowship have been accepted by the committee:

1. The fellowship shall be known as the "E. P. Dutton Fellowship for Library Work with Children."
2. Its purpose shall be to train children's librarians or to offer opportunities for advanced study which shall encourage creative work in the special field.
3. For each of the next three years it shall consist of an annual grant of \$1,000, payable in two installments of \$500.

4. It shall be conferred by the Committee on Library Work with Children of the American Library Association for approximately nine months' study in a school accredited by the American Library Association, which offers a degree or a diploma in Library Work with Children, or for advanced study under conditions selected by the applicant and approved by the committee.
5. It may be given, at the discretion of the committee, either to college women desirous of professional training, or to graduates of a one-year library school course, who, through advanced training or research, will be enabled to make a distinguished contribution to the profession in the field of library work with children.
6. In general, the policy controlling the matter should be broad and the Committee on Library Work with Children should be permitted to decide on what is the need of the year or the time, as well as the qualifications which must be presented by candidates.
7. Applications must be filed not later than March 1, 1930, with the Chairman of the Committee on Library Work with Children, American Library Association, Miss Annabel Porter, Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wash. The award for the year 1930-1931 will be announced May 1, 1930.

Mr. Macrae sailed for Europe on December 20, but a cable from him to Effie L. Power, Director of Work with Children, Cleveland, read as follows: "I want to thank the A. L. A. for accepting the E. P. Dutton Fellowship Scholarship and assuming the responsibility of awarding it. It is my desire and hope that this will eventually tend to increase interest in children's work in all public libraries and be a real inspiration for better work to those splendid young women who as the years unfold will take over the work so nobly carried on by yourself and your contemporaries."

Rural Library Institute

A RURAL library extension institute will be held June 30 to July 18, 1930, under the auspices of the A. L. A. Committee on Library Extension, in connection with the annual Rural Leadership Summer School, at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin. Advance registration is essential.

Three Years in Youngstown

DURING the past three years Youngstown has erected four new library buildings at a total cost, for sites, buildings and equipment, of \$164,967.42. Every dollar of this money was raised in Youngstown by three methods, namely: popular subscription, city council improvement bond, and city council appropriation. The cost of each library project was as follows: Brownlee Woods Library, \$14,100; West Side Library, \$21,771.89; South Side Library, \$101,726.47; East Side Library, \$27,369.00. During this three-year period a department of hospital service, serving twelve institutions, has also been organized.

Library Organizations

Joint Interstate Meeting

REPRESENTATIVES of the Library Associations of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota have voted to have a joint interstate meeting, if arrangements as to place can be made. The time suggested is Oct. 8-11, 1930. It is possible that two or three other States may also join. The joint committee to arrange for the meeting consists at present of Edna Moore, Duluth, Minn., chairman; Earl Browning, Peoria, Ill.; S. J. Carter, Milwaukee, Wis., and J. Sidney Johnson, Marshalltown, Iowa.

Maryland Library Association

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Maryland Library Association was held Dec. 13 in the Alumnae Lodge of Goucher College. Following the reading of reports and the transaction of other necessary business, a most delightful paper on "Nonsense" was read by Paul Wheeler of the English Department of Johns Hopkins University. The meeting closed with an informal social hour. Officers for 1930 were elected as follows: President, Miss Adeline J. Pratt, director of the Maryland Library Commission; First Vice-President, Louis H. Dielman, librarian of Peabody Institute Library; Second Vice-President, Miss Mary S. Wilkinson, director of work with children, Enoch Pratt Library; Treasurer, Mrs. Emma Van Sant, librarian of Gwynns Falls Junior High School; Secretary, Miss Louise M. Reese, branch librarian, Enoch Pratt Library.

A. L. A. Discussion Group

AT A RECENT meeting of a dozen librarians in New York many questions about A. L. A. activities were asked, and one of the group suggested that all members of the A. L. A. in or near New York City have an opportunity to take part in such a discussion. Such a meeting was called in the Great Hall of the Chamber of Commerce on Jan. 10 at 8 p. m., when President Keogh and Secretary Milam of the A. L. A. were present and answered all questions. Over two hundred librarians and library trustees gathered at this informal meeting, asking many pertinent questions, which fulfilled its purpose in informing members of what A. L. A. is trying to do, and gave them definite information regarding the drive being made for endowment.

Caroline M. Hewins Scholarship

THE CAROLINE M. HEWINS scholarship for children's librarians, which was established in 1926 as a tribute to one of the great pioneers in American librarianship, was originated as a personal gift by Connecticut librarians and friends. The fund, which assumed a form which has called forth generous contributions from professional associates and friends in other States, yields at present about \$400 annually. It is administered by the Trustees of the Hartford Public Library. The scholarship is open to young women whose educational and personal qualifications indicate their fitness for professional training in library work with children. Candidates are required to submit applications and credentials not later than March 1, 1930, and to appear before the Committee on Awards in Hartford on a date to be designated each year.

Recent Meetings of Chicago Club

THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB and members of the American Library Association in Chicago and vicinity were guests of the staff of the American Library Association on Nov. 21, 1929, at the new headquarters. Sixty-five persons attended the dinner at the Woman's City Club, which preceded the meeting. The program for the evening consisted of answers, by members of the American Library Association staff, to questions on activities of the association and informal discussion by all present. Following the program the guests were given an opportunity to inspect the new quarters of the A. L. A.

The December meeting of the club was held Dec. 12, 1929, at the Woman's City Club. The Membership Committee reported seven new members. The Committee on Scholarship Funds again presented the plan of cooperating with the Chicago Woman's Club in maintaining a loan fund available to students in library schools, and reported substantial contributions. Other subscriptions were received during the business session. Through his talk on "A Handful of Books; A Thimbleful of Ideas," J. Christian Bay, librarian of the John Crerar Library, shared with the members of the club his pleasure and enthusiasm in book collecting, and gave them the privilege of examining some of his treasures.

Book Selection on Foreign Countries

What Other Nations Regard as the Best Books In English About Their Countries. A Continuation of The World Peace Foundation Lists

China

Adults

- Arnold, J. H. *Some Bigger Issues in China's Problems*. Stechert, 1928. \$2.50.
 Bushell, S. W. *Chinese Art* (2 v.) Brentano's. \$2.50 ea.
 Giles, H. A. *History of Chinese Literature*. Appleton, 1928. \$2.50.
 Gowen, H. H., and Hall, J. W. *Outline History of China*. Appleton, 1926. \$4.
 Hsu, Shuhsi. *China and Her Political Entity*. Oxford, 1926. \$2.
 Johnsen, J. E., comp. *Selected Articles on China, Yesterday and Today*. Wilson, 1928. \$2.40.
 Kuo, P. W. *Chinese System of Public Education*. Teachers College, Columbia Univ., 1915. \$1.15.
 Legge, James. *Life and Teachings of Confucius*. (Volume I of the Chinese Classics.) Oxford. \$14.
 Millard, T. F. *China*. Harcourt, 1928. \$2.75.
 Monroe, Paul. *China*. Macmillan, 1928. \$3.50.
 Soothill, W. E. *Three Religions of China*. Oxford, 1923. \$2.85.
 Stewart, J. L. *Chinese Culture and Christianity*. Revell, 1926. \$2.50.
 Sun Yat-Sen. *San Min Chu I: Three Principles of the People*. Stechert, 1927. \$4.
 Tang, Leang-Li. *China in Revolt*. Douglas, 1927. 7s 6d.
 Waley, Arthur, tr. *Hundred and Seventy Chinese Poems*. Knopf, 1919. \$1.25.
 Wang, Chao-Ming. *China and the Nations*. Stokes, 1927. \$2.50.
 Wilhelm, Richard. *Soul of China*. Harcourt, 1928. \$3.75.

Courtesy of the Chinese Legation and the China Institute of America to which the Legation referred.

Germany

Adults

- Blachly, F. F., and Oatman, M. E. *Governments and Administration of Germany*. Johns Hopkins Press, 1928. \$5.
 Brandenburg, Erich. *From Bismarck to the World War*. Oxford, 1927. \$7.
 Coar, J. F. *Old and New Germany*. Knopf, 1924. \$2.50.
 Daniels, H. G. *Rise of the German Republic*. Scribner, 1928. \$4.
 Danton, G. H. *Germany Ten Years After*. Houghton, 1928. \$3.50.
 Francke, Kuno. *German After-War Problems*. Harvard Univ. Press, 1927. \$1.50.
 Gooch, G. P. *Germany*. Scribner, 1925. \$3.
 Herford, C. H. *Post-War Mind of Germany*

and Other European Studies. Oxford, 1927. \$3.50.

- Hielscher, Kurt. *Picturesque Germany*. Brentano's, 1924. \$7.50.
 Jäckh, Ernst. *New Germany*. Oxford, 1927. \$2.
 Kessler, H. K. U. graf von. *Germany and Europe*. Yale Univ. Press, 1923. \$2.
 Kiesel, K., ed. *Passing Through Germany*. Terramare Office, Berlin, Germany. gratis.
 Klenze, C. von. *From Goethe to Hauptmann*. Viking Press, 1926. \$2.50.
 Kraus, Herbert. *Germany in Transition*. Univ. of Chicago Press, 1924. \$2.
 Liptzin, Solomon. *Lyric Pioneers of Modern Germany*. Columbia Univ. Press, 1928. \$2.75.
 Mattern, Johannes. *Principles of the Constitutional Jurisprudence of the German National Republic*. Johns Hopkins Press, 1928. \$5.
 Medill, Robert, pseud. (R. M. McBride). *Towns and People of Modern Germany*. McBride, 1927. \$5.
 Quigley, Hugh, and Clark, R. T. *Republican Germany*. Dodd, Mead, 1928. \$5.

Children from 12 to 16

- Deutsch, Babette, and Yarmolinsky, Avraham. *Contemporary German Poetry*. Harcourt, 1923. \$1.75.
 Faust, A. B. *German Element in the United States*. (2 v. in 1.) Steuben Society, 1927. \$4.
 Frank, Bruno. *Days of the King*. Knopf, 1927. \$2.50.
 German Classics. (20 v.) Stechert. \$65.
 Klenze, Carhillo von. *From Goethe to Hauptmann*. Viking Press, 1926. \$2.50.
 Wassermann, Jakob. *Caspar Hauser*. Live-right, 1928. \$3.
 Zweig, Stefan. *Invisible Collection*. Pynson Printers, 1926. \$3.

Children from 6 to 12

- Fyleman, R. *Katy Kruse Dolly Book*. Doubleday, Doran, 1927. \$2.
 Grimm, J. L. K., and W. K. *Fairy Stories*. Cupples & Leon, 1922. \$1.25.
 —. *Household Stories*. Macmillan, 1926. \$1.75.
 —. *Household Stories*. Macmillan, 1929. \$3.50.
 Lindberg, Maja. *Karl's Journey to the Moon*. Harper, 1927. \$1.50.
 Spyri, Frau Johanna. *Heidi*. Crowell, 1927. \$2.50.

Courtesy of the German Embassy.

Among Librarians

President of O. L. A. Dies

JAMES STEELE, the president of the Ontario Library Association, passed away on Wednesday, Dec. 18. Mr. Steele was a trustee—had been for many years—of the Public Library in Stratford, Ontario, where he was one of the most prominent citizens. He was one of those Ontario trustees who was thoroughly interested in the public library, making it really his hobby.

Public Libraries

OAK AMIDON, Los Angeles '22, has been appointed principal of the Sociology Department, Los Angeles Public Library.

JULIUS AMIS, Atlanta '29, has been appointed librarian of the Stanley County Public Library, Albemarle, N. C.

MRS. ROSALIA LEE BELL, Washington '29, has been appointed head of the Public Library, Columbus, Mont.

O. ELMIRA BORDEN, Simmons '29, has been appointed an assistant in the Reference and Circulation Dept. at the Racine Public Library, Wisconsin.

LUCILLE CHANDONNET, Simmons '24, has joined the staff of the Manchester, N. H., Public Library.

MILDRED COHN, Washington '29, has recently become a member of the Reference Department, Library Association of Portland, Ore.

MRS. EMMA ROOD COOK, Pratt '12, for eleven years an employee of the Omaha Public Library, later of the Andrew Carnegie Library, Carnegie, Pa., died Nov. 16, following an illness of several months.

MARGARET CROMPTON, Washington '24, has accepted the headship of the Reference Department of the Baltimore Public Library.

REBECCA A. HERRING, Pratt '26, has been appointed librarian of the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital of the State of New York.

LOUISE LAIR, Pratt '29, has been appointed librarian of the Davenport Library at Bath, N. Y.

NASRA ODEH, Simmons special '11, recently died at the Worcester State Hospital, Massachusetts, where she had been librarian for a number of years.

RAISA ROGOZINA, Washington '26, has been made cataloger of the Tulane County Free Library, Visalia, Cal.

HARRIET ROURKE, Simmons '29, is now the librarian of the United States Veterans' Hospital at Tupper Lake, N. Y.

VAN TYNE SMITH, Los Angeles '09, has been made branch librarian of the Cahuenga Branch Library, Los Angeles Public Library.

WILLIE WELCH, Atlanta '27, formerly librarian of the Stanley County Library at Albemarle, N. C., has accepted the position of librarian at High Point, N. C.

DOROTHY WENTS, Simmons '29, has joined the staff of the Library of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H., as first assistant children's librarian.

JAMES I. WYER, director of the New York State Library, has been appointed a member of the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association to succeed Adam Strohm, librarian of the Detroit Public Library. Mr. Wyer, director of the former New York State Library School before that school was merged in the Columbia University School of Library Service, has recently completed a textbook on *Reference Work* in the curriculum study series, prepared under the direction of the Board of Education for Librarianship.

Miscellaneous

EVALENA CAIRNS, Pratt '29, was married on Nov. 29 to Mr. Irving M. King of Brooklyn. Mrs. King is continuing her work in the Passaic Public Library for the present.

LUCY CHURCH, Simmons '08, is now a teacher of history and Spanish at a school in Stamford, Conn.

VERA M. DIXON, Pratt '12, formerly supervisor of school libraries in Des Moines, is now assistant professor of library science in the new Library School of the University of Oklahoma.

JESSIE A. HARRIS, Simmons '22, has resigned her position as librarian of the Whittier High School, California, and is doing graduate work at University of Michigan Library School.

RUTH N. LATSHAW has been Classifier in the Princeton University Library since July 1st.

GRACE B. MCCARTNEY, Pratt '11, formerly head of the catalog and book order department of the Rochester Public Library, is now in the library department at Scrantom's, Inc., in Rochester.

MARGARET B. MARTIN, Washington '18, has recently taken the position of assistant director of the Library School of Hampton Institute, Virginia.

PHIANNA SUTTEN, Illinois '28, formerly of the Des Moines Public Library staff, has accepted the position of assistant cataloger in the University of Wyoming Library.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

United States Civil Service Examination

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examination:

HOSPITAL LIBRARIAN

Applications for hospital librarians must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than Feb. 4.

The examination is to fill vacancies in the Veterans' Bureau throughout the United States, and in positions requiring similar qualifications.

The entrance salary is \$1,800 a year. Higher-salaried positions are filled through promotion.

Competitors will be rated on mental tests, library economy, cataloging, classification, and a modern language.

Appointment may also be made from this examination to the position of assistant librarian at the entrance salary of \$1,620 a year.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or custom house in any city.

Young woman with eight years' experience as assistant children's librarian desires to change position.

A-14.

School librarian wants position for the summer; camp work, summer school, or rural traveling work.

A-15.

Librarian with university and library school education would like cataloging or organization in the South.

A-17.

Children's librarian, with training and experience, desires position on the Pacific Coast. Minimum salary acceptable, \$165 per month.

A-15.

Wanted—To exchange positions during spring semester 1930. February to June. College library in West preferred. Salary basis \$250 per month. A10.

College graduate with library school training desires position in college, junior or senior high school library. Three years' school library experience. A11.

To Buy or Exchange

WANTED: To buy or to exchange, for Canadian Government documents, *Wharton*, Revolutionary Correspondence, 6 vols., 1889; Diplomatic Correspondence, 1783-1789, 3 vols.; State Papers and Publick Documents, 1789-1818, 12 vols.; or American State Papers, 1789-1833, 6 vols.; U. S. Foreign Relations Series, 1866-date. Apply direct to: Dalhousie University Library, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

To Exchange

WANTED: To exchange many numbers of *Science*, vol. 25, 1907 to date, for *Scientific Monthly*, vol. 3, Nos. 3, 4; vol. 4, Nos. 1, 2; vol. 5, 1917, Nos. 1, 3, 5; vol. 6, Nos. 1, 4; vol. 7, 1918, Nos. 1, 5, 6; vol. 8, Nos. 2, 6; vol. 14, 1922, No. 7; vol. 15, 1922; vol. 22, 1926, No. 3; vol. 27, 1928, No. 3. Also could supply journals on hygiene. Write direct to: St. Louis University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.

Elusive Quotations

A column designed to assist in the location of quotations and poems which cannot be found through the usual channels of anthologies and books of reference.

E. W. B.—Requests the author, title and source of the following quotations:

"He carved no statue, painted no pictures, wrote no poem, composed no song, fashioned no piece of jewelry, built no edifice, founded no city, erected no triumphal arch; but He stands in history as the Great Giver."

"Opportunity knocks but once."

"God and our memories, like roses in December."

Free

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY will send to any library, transportation charges collect, the following sets: *Century*, vols. 1-8; *Scribner's*, vols. 2-22, 29; *Atlantic Monthly*, vols. 5-20, 30-31; *Harper's*, vols. 1-25, 28-58, 60-61, and several unbound numbers; *Electric*, 1852-65, excepting January-June, 1857, and 1858; and unbound numbers. We prefer, if possible, to dispose of the sets as units.

Books for Boys and Girls

THE RESULT of an experience in the Boys' and Girls' Division of the Toronto Public Library in a search for books which would stand the test of time is *Books for Boys and Girls* (Boys' and Girls' House, 40 St. George Street, Toronto, Canada, \$2), a list of 2000 books which the librarians of this Division deem to be of definite and permanent interest. Annotations and descriptions are given which are not taken from reviews, and the list reflects the judgment of the children themselves and of the librarians who have closely observed youthful dislikes and likes. The selection is arranged alphabetically by author, giving publisher and price, with a title index included, and the selection is made from the publications for children of England, Canada, and the United States. The books are not graded, but some division has been made for little children's books and books for older boys and girls. The Toronto Public Library plans to keep this list up to date with supplements issued from time to time.

The Calendar

April 4-5—Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association, annual meeting at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

May 1-2—Louisiana Library Association, annual meeting at Monroe, La.

June 23-28—American Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

June 30-July 18, 1930.—A rural library extension institute at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

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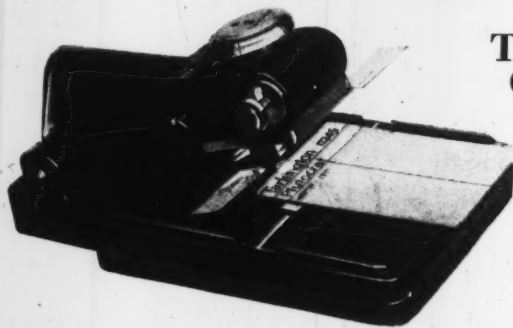
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AMERICA HAS become book conscious, and, as book sales have increased, the general public has become more interested in the appearance of and in the problems facing those who publish, produce and distribute books. To meet the demand for information about books, many excellent new volumes on printing and on book collecting have been issued. There has been very little literature on the subject of publishing, however, and little bookmaking from the point of view of the layman, as contrasted with the point of view of the specialist.

A NUMBER of years ago Frederick H. Hitchcock saw the trend of public interest and printed in 1906 the first edition of "The Building of a Book," bringing together articles from authorities on each problem of the bookmaker. The volume found immediate usefulness but has been long out of print and copies difficult to obtain by those newly come into the book field and needing just this kind of survey. Mr. Hitchcock had practical experience as a publisher and designer of books, a personal enthusiasm for the subject, and knew just to whom to turn for the chapters for his book.

HIS INTEREST in the subject did not lessen as the years went by, and just before and up to his death a few months ago, he was busy, at the suggestion of his friends, preparing a revised edition. The material had all been gathered and edited before his death. Every chapter was reweighed, new chapters were added, and every subject reviewed by the original author or someone who had succeeded to an equal eminence in the field. He thus made the book thoroughly up-to-date, as valuable to today's larger group of book lovers as was the first printing to its owners.

THE SCOPE of the book publishing office has very greatly broadened in twenty-five years, and Lyman B. Sturgis of the Century Company has had a varied experience by which to interpret the changes. The function of the literary agent

has broadened with new markets for the author's output and Carl Brandt in a new chapter points out how the work of the agent fits in with the progress of a manuscript.

WITH Lawton L. Walton's article on The Manufacturing Department we begin to get a picture of the complicated processes which the publisher must coordinate and direct. He must know something of types and how best to choose, of papers and their selection for varying books, of inks and their composition. All of these basic factors are here described authoritatively but briefly.

THE PUBLISHER must know, too, the resources and limitations of hand and machine typesetting, proof reading and its pitfalls, the printing press itself and the way it can be made to give best results.

THE FIELD of book illustration opens up a whole new set of questions for the bookmaker and a new field of delight for the book lover. Line cuts have their special virtues and half-tones their advantages; color can be had by various methods, lithography, four-color, offset.

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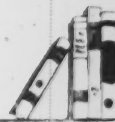


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